

## ARMY

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## NAVY

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ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS.....\$4.00  
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SINGLE COPIES......20Small Arms Experts  
Meet for Big Matches

SHOOTING America this week is starting its annual trek to Camp Perry, Ohio, for the National Rifle and Pistol Matches which will actively get under way Monday morning with the opening of the various schools of instruction.

Col. Osmun Latrobe, Cav., executive officer of the matches, with a number of his aides, is already at the camp. Other officers are heading there and by Sunday, when the throngs of shooters will appear for registration and for their issue of equipment, the camp will be in readiness for the start of the meet Monday morning.

The first period of the meet, Aug. 24 to 29, will be devoted to the small arms firing school, the police school, the junior school, and police and junior matches; the second period, Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, to the firing of matches of the National Rifle Association, and the final period, Sept. 8 to 12, to the firing of the four big government national matches, conducted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, War Department.

Upwards of 3,500 actual competitors are expected to take part in the matches this year, the largest number that has ever participated. The camp will house under its canvas a total population of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, women, boys and girls, as, added to the competitors, will be the large detail of men employed in the conducting of the matches and members of competitors' families.

Ninety-five events will be fired during the matches. The government matches include the national rifle team and national pistol team matches, the national individual rifle and national individual pistol matches, and the citizens' military championship match, which will be decided by scores made in the individual rifle match by non-members of the military services.

On the National Rifle Association program will be a total of 90 events—twenty-eight .30 caliber events, twenty-four .22 caliber events, two antiaircraft .22 caliber events, six .22 caliber junior matches, three "running deer" matches for any type rifle, four skeet shotgun matches, and twenty-three pistol and revolver matches.

In the government's rifle team match, 115 teams, 7 more than last year, will compete. The 7 new teams are civilian aggregations from Delaware, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Seven service teams (Marines, Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Navy, Coast Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps), an American Legion team, 9 CMT teams and 9 ROTC teams will compete.

Indications are that a greatly increased number of shooters will be enrolled in the various schools of instruction than ever before. Boys and girls of between 12 and 18 years of age from every part of the country attend the junior school. Police officers are delegated by their respective cities to attend the police school for instruction in disarming criminals, marksmanship, use of tear gas bombs, hitting quickly moving and suddenly disappearing targets, etc., and then return to their home cities to instruct their fellow officers. Shooters of the rifle and pistol are the students in the small arms firing school. In all the schools the instructors are carefully selected officers of the Army.

The National Matches have held a prominent niche in the field of sports in this country for many years. The National Rifle Association held the first match in 1873 and the government started its national matches in 1903 under an act passed by Congress the preceding year.

Army's New Training  
Directive Distributed

THE War Department Training Directive for the fiscal year 1931-32, following closely the lines of previous training directives, was issued this week by The Adjutant General.

The new directive retains virtually all the salient features of the previous directive. The requirement that each mobile organization of the Regular Army, except Air Corps units, make a practice march of at least two weeks duration and 100 miles distance is continued, and in addition there is a provision that in favorable weather such units must also spend at least one week each month in camp within reasonable marching distance of their stations.

Salient features of the new directive as it affects the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves follow:

## All Components

## Garrison and Armory Training:

All garrison and armory training will be directed toward preparing units for field service.

Exercises will be given requiring units to demonstrate satisfactorily their readiness, on short notice, to leave their stations equipped for prolonged field service.

Provision will be made for the command and tactical training of headquarters of battalions and higher units using only communications and intelligence personnel.

Selected officers and noncommissioned officers will be trained in the duties of unit gas officers. All units will be trained in the use of gas masks and gas discipline. Combat units will be trained in the use of smoke and non-toxic agents. When necessary, gas masks in major units will be pooled in order to equip completely subordinate units in rotation.

The initiative of junior officers must be fostered and developed by every means possible. To this end they must (Please turn to Back Page)

General Hoffman Commands  
45th Division, National Guard

FEDERAL recognition has been extended by the Militia Bureau to the selection of Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman to be a major general, Oklahoma National Guard, to command the 45th Division composed of National Guard troops of Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. General Hoffman succeeds Maj. Gen. Baird H. Markham, resigned.

General Hoffman has long been connected with the service, being particularly active since the war with the Reserve Corps, in which he held a commission as brigadier general and was for three terms president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

The new Division Commander was born in Neosho County, Kans., in 1869 and educated in public schools and at the Kansas Normal College, Ft. Scott, Kans. He established the Guthrie Daily Leader, the first daily newspaper in the then Territory of Oklahoma. General Hoffman was admitted to the bar in 1892.

General Hoffman was District Judge of the 10th District from 1908 to 1912, previously having been assistant United States Attorney for Oklahoma. He served as president of the Oklahoma State Press and Bar Associations and has been a director of many state and national banks and oil companies.

When the Spanish-American War broke out General Hoffman enlisted as a private, later being promoted to be a captain, Company K, 1st Volunteer (Please turn to Next Page)

Marine Corps Revises  
Bill for Promotion

A REVISED Marine Corps personnel bill, one which should satisfy the budgetary objections to the original bill, as it costs nothing, has been approved by the Major General Commandant, and awaits the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

Revision of the original draft of the bill was made necessary when Marine Corps Headquarters was informed by the Secretary that it was useless to send the measure to the Budget Bureau because of the cost involved. Although disappointed, officers in charge of the project restudied the matter, and have evolved a plan which should conform with the present economy program, for the measure will not cost the Treasury a cent.

Pending the approval of the Secretary, Marine Corps officials will not release any of the details of the plan, but state that the draft of the new bill differs only slightly from that originally submitted to the Secretary a month ago.

The plan follows very closely the bill recommended for the Marine Corps by the Inter-Departmental Pay Personnel Board of last Summer, simply stating that the laws dealing with promotion in the Navy be made applicable to the Marine Corps. Certain qualifications of the Navy's plan are contained in the bill, but essentially what is done is to provide that the system of selection be set up for the Marine Corps.

By following the Navy plan, there would be promotion by selection to the grades of lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier general and promotion by seniority to the grades of first lieutenant, captain and major general. Forced attrition would stimulate promotion and equalize the rate with that in the Navy. However, because of the presence of two promotion "humps" in the Marine Corps, due to the fact that the Corps was greatly expanded during the Spanish-American and World Wars, some qualification of the (Please turn to Next Page)

Naval Reservists to Schedule  
Battle Drills While Training

IN order that in time of war battalions of the Naval Reserve may man vessels of the Navy without being augmented by Regular Navy personnel, simulated battle practice has been included in the curriculum of training for the various units of the Reserve.

The new Naval Operating Plan instituted by Adm. William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, calls for fewer vessels kept in full commission during peace time and a greater number held in reserve ready to receive a crew and sent back into the fleet in the time of emergency. In consequence of this, the Regular Navy was cut 5,000 men.

As the war plans of the Navy provide for the vessels held in reserve being manned by units of the Naval Reserve, the effect of the new operating plan was to place more dependence upon the function of the Reserve in war-time. And in order that the Naval Reserve could meet this increased responsibility, the scope of its training had to be enlarged.

Hitherto the training activities of reserve units consisted of gunnery drills, fire and collision drills, communication exercises, operation of vessels, and the like. The Naval Reserve Inspection Board annually required divisions and battalions to go through drills of these kinds and the units were graded upon their efficiency on this basis. Now, however, they will go further. In addition to testing ef- (Please turn to Page 1211)

10th Cavalry to Quit  
Border; Move North

THE Tenth Cavalry, now stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., is to be transferred to posts further north, where it will replace various service detachments, which will be demobilized.

In addition to this announcement, War Department Special orders, dated Aug. 20, ordered Col. C. H. Miller, Inf., now commanding the 34th Infantry at Ft. Eustis, Va., relieved from the assignment "to take effect upon the departure of that regiment from Ft. Eustis to Ft. George G. Meade, Md." This confirms previous intimations that the 34th would go to Meade. It was previously announced that the motor equipment of the 34th Infantry would be turned over to the 29th Infantry at Ft. Benning. Col. James H. Pretty, Inf., will command the 34th when it arrives at Ft. George G. Meade.

The Cavalry Detachment at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., will be replaced by the Second Squadron, 10th Cavalry. The colored detachment at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., will give way to the Headquarters Troop and the 1st Squadron of the 10th, while the Service Detachment at Ft. Myer, Va., will be replaced by the Machine Gun Troop of the 10th Cavalry.

The plans were announced from the Headquarters of the Third Corps Area under date of Aug. 18, as follows:

## Text of Announcement

"Demobilization of the Service Detachment at Ft. Myer, Va., and its replacement by the Machine Gun Troop of the 10th U. S. Cavalry is provided in War Department instructions received today at Headquarters, Third Corps Area, covering the transfer of the 10th Cavalry (colored) from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Northern stations.

"Other Service units to be demobilized and replaced by 10th Cavalry units are: the Cavalry Detachment at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and the Colored Detachment at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

"Under the transfer orders, all officers on duty with the 10th Cavalry will stand relieved from assignment thereto upon beginning of the movement. The Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, will initiate the change under the War Department orders, sending Headquarters Troop and the 1st Squadron to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., the 2nd Squadron to the U. S. Military Academy and the Machine Gun troop to Ft. Myer.

"No armament, animals or organization equipment will be carried in the new stations. The numbers specified for transfers include 154 enlisted men to Ft. Leavenworth, 34 to Ft. Myer, Va., and 102 to West Point, N. Y. Enlisted bandmen of the 10th Cavalry are to be distributed to the bands of the 9th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th regiments. All other enlisted personnel of the 10th Cavalry will be transferred to the 9th Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kans.

"Officers now assigned to the Service Detachments at the various posts will take over command of the 10th Cavalry units upon arrival."

## Officers of 10th Relieved

The actual movement of the troops probably will not be undertaken until after the close of the Summer training season at which time the present officers of the 10th, will, under War Department orders, stand relieved from that assignment. The present officer personnel of the 10th Cavalry is as follows:

Col. Thomas L. Sherburne.  
Lieutenant Colonels Bruce L. Burch  
(Please turn to Back Page)



“Montauk Incident” Arouses Widespread Comments From Newspapers

THE so-called “Montauk Incident” arising from the visit of the fleet to Montauk Point this Summer instead of its usual base at Newport, R. I., has brought down a storm of criticism from the editorialists of the country. The charge that Representative Fred Britten, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was responsible, and that he had an interest in real estate development at Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., was the basis of the “pen-thrusts” of the editors.

“If you would be a success in the world, do not be a piker,” announces the Boston, Mass., *Traveler* (Independent). “Do things in a big way. For example, if you have real estate to sell and want to put on a show to attract the customers, call out the United States Navy. They will stage a performance that will attract the customers.

“You don’t believe it?”

“Representative Fred Britten, of Illinois, is chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. This committee practically controls the Navy’s purse strings. Britten is part owner of a real estate company at Montauk, L. I.

“For years the Navy has made its Summer base at Newport. All the on-shore adjuncts to the base were established there; including living quarters for families of naval men. Britten caused the fleet to be transferred to Montauk, where about 650 acres of a 10,000-acre development remain unsold.

“In addition to the 30 ships, the dirigible Los Angeles and its tender Patoka were based at Montauk. The Constitution has been routed to the place. The old frigate spent but three days at Providence, where 200,000 persons live. It will spend four days at Montauk.

“Asked, to tell the extent of his interest in the real estate company, Britten says:

“It’s my own personal business.”

“He denies his association with the company has anything to do with the visit of the fleet.

“Here we have either a startling coincidence or brazen gall. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, so it needs no senatorial investigation to remedy this situation, if a remedy is needed.”

“If we assume the worst and admit that Mr. Britten used his ‘influence’ to further private interests, we can by casting up the account discover whether he is a smart business man or not,” says the Baltimore, Md., *Sun* (Independent Democratic).

“The name of Montauk Point got into the newspapers all over the country and undoubtedly a lot of people now know of its existence who never heard of it before. That much at least can be set down on the credit side of the ledger.

“On the other hand, the fleet obviously didn’t like Montauk Point. Some thousands of sailors landed there, and, save for a wrestling match on a polo field, found little to amuse them.”

“THE Navy sometimes suffers grievously at the hands of civilians who have authority over it and who are supposed to assist it,” claims the New York *Herald Tribune* (Independent Republican). “In the Senate, for example, naval

affairs are presided over by the irresolute Senator Hale. In the House the Committee on Naval Appropriations is headed by so fuzzy-brained a gentleman as Representative Burton L. French, of Moscow, Idaho. The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House has for its chairman, Mr. Fred E. Britten, of Chicago, whose noisy bluster is all too well known.

“But what the situation at Montauk calls for immediately is an explanation by Mr. Britten of his real motives for requesting that the fleet be sent there. His remarks so far merely insult the public intelligence. Unless he gives a proper reason for his request he is laid open to the charge of using his official position for the promotion of a commercial scheme—and even he cannot relish that prospect.”

“It is also a surprise to learn that Representative Fred Britten is a Long Island realtor, owning several acres on Lake Montauk as well as stock in the Montauk Development Corporation,” states the Brooklyn, N. Y., *Eagle* (Independent Democratic).

“There are other surprises in connection with Representative Britten’s interests and activities. It is known that he is chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and that he is the chief Big Navy advocate in Congress, but it is news that he is also director of Navy operations in peace time.

“We also think that Long Island deserves an occasional visit from naval vessels. But direction of the movements of the Navy is the function of officers who serve under the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. What has the Commander-in-Chief to say of the naval operations of Admiral Britten?”

“THE breach is widened by the reply of Representative Britten, who admits that he suggested to Admiral Pratt that he bring the fleet to Montauk Point during August, a month in which men of the fleet are usually given shore leave,” says the Danville, Va., *Register* (Democratic). “The Big Navy’s champion says that the ensigns and junior grade lieutenants whose wives are at Newport are behind the dissension in the fleet. ‘The officers don’t like it because they aren’t having their daily tea at Newport,’ Representative Britten remarks. ‘There’s not enough doing for them here. They have left their wives at Newport and want to get back to their social activities.’

“... Pacifists may well say to Mr. Britten that when our great American fleet is called out to aid in Long Island real estate development, it is time for either mutiny or complete disarmament.”

“NATURALLY the Montauk Lake promoters are delighted at the prestige lent by the brass buttons and gold lace of the Navy,” says the Worcester, Mass., *Post* (Independent). “But if the Navy is to be used to make business better at shore resorts why confine its ministrations to Long Island? The North Shore of Massachusetts would appreciate a little help for its hotels, although a visit by ‘Old Ironsides’ to Marblehead perhaps did all that can be expected for the hotels there. The Cape Cod resorts would find a visit by a fleet productive, as would Nantasket Beach.

“In the business of using the Navy to boom seaside business no section should be neglected, even if Representative Britten’s financial interests are just now confined to Montauk Lake.”

Command 45th Division

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Infantry. In 1900 he became a lieutenant colonel of the 1st Oklahoma Infantry, the next year being commissioned as a colonel.

In 1916 and 1917 he commanded the 1st Oklahoma Infantry on the Mexican Border. Aug. 5, 1917, he became a brigadier general and commanded Ft. Sill, Okla., and the 61st Depot Brigade, Camp Bowie, Tex. He assisted in organizing the 36th Division. Dec. 3, 1917, he was appointed commander of the 93rd Division (colored) which he organized at Newport News, Va., and took overseas in February of 1918 and led in continuous front line service under the command of the French. In the Battle of Cantigny he was attached to the 1st Division.

Returning to this country after the war, General Hoffman was placed in command of Camp Shelby, Miss., until his discharge in March, 1919. In April, 1920, he was commissioned a brigadier general, ORC, and assigned command of the 190th Brigade, 95th Division.

General Hoffman was decorated by Marshal Foch. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor (French); Commander, Nichan Iftihar and Commander of the Crown (Italian, Roumanian and Belgian).

General Hoffman was a national charter member and organizer of the American Legion, on the national executive committee of which he served three terms. He was also department commander of the Legion and chairman of the National Defense committee.

306th Reserves to Train

WITH Lt. Col. James O. Safford, New York City, in command, the 306th Field Artillery, U. S. Army Reserve, will depart Sunday, Aug. 16, for two weeks of field training at Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Twelve other business and professional men will accompany the regiment as commissioned officers. They are: Capt. Morris R. Cederberg, 1st Lts. Ralph R. Shultis, Thomas M. Stouffer and Charles F. Wingeback, and 2nd Lts. Herbert L. Borgsinner, James S. Fenton, Martin Fenton, Louis S. Hirsch, Jerome L. Lowenberg, William A. Raines, John McK. Tucker, and Arthur G. West.

Proposed Sailings of U. S. Army Transports

(Subject to Change)

PASSENGER TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK—PORTO RICO—PANAMA

	Leave New York	Arrive San Juan	Leave San Juan	Arrive Cristobal	Leave Cristobal	Arrive San Juan	Leave San Juan	Arrive New York
Ch. Thierry	8-7	8-11	8-12	8-15	8-19	8-22	8-22	8-26
St. Mihiel	10-22	10-26	10-29	11-1	11-6	11-9	11-9	11-13
Ch. Thierry	12-11	12-14	12-15	12-18	12-23	12-26	12-26	12-30
Ch. Thierry	1-7	1-11	1-12	1-15	1-20	1-23	1-23	1-27
Ch. Thierry	3-10	3-14	3-15	3-18	3-23	3-26	3-26	3-30
Ch. Thierry	5-17	5-21	5-22	5-25	5-31	6-3	6-3	6-7
St. Mihiel	6-10	6-14	6-15	6-18	6-23	6-26	6-26	6-30

NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO

	Leave New York	Arrive Panama	Leave Panama	Arr. Corinto	Lv. Fran.	Arrive Connections
St. Mihiel	8-12	8-18	8-19	8-21	8-29	(St. Mihiel 9-3)
US Grant	8-19	8-25	8-26	8-28	8-28	(Grant 9-10)
Cambrai	8-28	9-3	9-4	9-6	9-14	(Cambrai 9-19)
Ch. Thierry	9-23	9-29	9-29	10-1	10-9	(Ch. Thierry 10-14)
Republic	11-4	11-10	11-10	11-12	11-20	(Republic 11-25)
St. Mihiel	12-8	12-14	12-14	12-16	12-24	(St. Mihiel 12-30)
US Grant	1-13	1-19	1-20	1-22	1-30	(Grant 2-4)
St. Mihiel	3-22	3-28	3-29	3-31	4-8	(St. Mihiel 4-13)
Republic	4-29	5-5	5-6	5-8	5-16	(Republic 5-21)
Ch. Thierry	6-18	6-24	6-25	6-27	7-5	

SAN FRANCISCO—NEW YORK

	Leave San Fran.	Arrive Connections	Arr. Corinto	Lv. Panama	Arrive New York
Somme	9-1	(Somme 8-25)	9-9	9-9	9-12
St. Mihiel	9-25	(St. Mihiel 9-21)	10-3	10-3	10-6
Cambrai	10-10	(Cambrai 10-6)	10-18	10-18	10-21
Ch. Thierry	11-3	(Ch. Thierry 10-30)	11-11	11-11	11-14
US Grant	11-4	(Grant 11-9)	11-22	11-22	11-25
Republic	1-16	(Rep. 1-12; S. M. 1-15)	1-24	1-24	1-27
St. Mihiel	2-26		3-5	3-5	3-8
US Grant	4-4	(Grant 3-30)	4-12	4-12	4-15
St. Mihiel	5-3	(St. Mihiel 4-29)	5-11	5-11	5-14

SAN FRANCISCO—HONOLULU

	Leave San Francisco	Arrive Honolulu	Leave Honolulu	Arrive San Francisco
St. Mihiel	9-3	9-9	9-15	9-21
Cambrai	9-19	9-9	9-30	10-6
Ch. Thierry	10-14	10-20	10-24	10-30
St. Mihiel	12-30	1-5	1-9	1-15
St. Mihiel	4-13	4-19	4-23	4-29

SAN FRANCISCO—HONOLULU—GUAM—MANILA

	Lv. S. F.	Arr. Hon.	Lv. Hon.	Arr. Guam	Lv. Guam	Arr. Man.	Lv. Man.	Arr. Chinwangtao	Lv. Chinwangtao	Arr. Nag.	Lv. Nag.	Arr. Hon.	Lv. Hon.	Arr. S. F.
Grant	9-10	9-16	9-17	9-27	9-27	10-3	10-13	10-18	10-19	10-22	10-23	11-3	11-3	11-9
Repub.	11-25	12-1	12-3	12-12	12-12	12-17	12-22					1-5	1-6	12-1
Grant	2-4	2-10	2-11	2-21	2-21	2-26	3-3	3-8	3-9	3-12	3-12	3-23	3-24	3-30
Repub.	5-21	5-27	5-28	6-7	6-7	6-13	6-21	6-26	6-27	6-30	6-30	7-11	7-12	7-18

Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

Navy’s service-ineligibility-for-promotion retirement law has been made, it is understood. The Navy, of course, has a promotion “hump” and it will cause great trouble when officers in the World War group come up for selection, but this situation is much worse in the Marine Corps.

Although details of the plan are lacking, it is believed that the measure includes promotion for second lieutenants after three years’ service, as the need for legislation of this character has been long recognized. At the present time, second lieutenants often have to wait twice as long for promotion as do ensigns in the Navy.

It is expected to be some time before the bill can be made public. Secretary of the Navy Adams left this week for a vacation and will not return until the first of September. It is estimated that if it proves satisfactory, the text of the bill can be published sometime in the latter part of next month. This will allow officers of the Corps to fully digest its details before submission to Congress.

Marine Corps officials are very optimistic as to the chances of the measure next session. Success of the measure probably will depend upon the way it is received within the Marine Corps. The opposition of certain Marine officers was enough to block action upon the former bill, which was before Congress for several years, and the reaction of the service to a proposal to adopt the selection system will be awaited with interest.

Naval officers generally favor selection, whereas the Army has refused to accept such a system. Inasmuch as the Marine Corps partakes of the nature of both these services it is a question as to whether officers of the Corps will welcome it or not. If they do, and find the terms of the proposed bill acceptable, it should have an excellent chance of passing, for a recommended personnel bill which will not cost anything will not run against the one great objection which will face every project advanced next winter, the impending Treasury deficit.



### Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

**Army**—Italian Officer Views Trend of Mechanization; Orders to Abandon Army Posts Withheld; General MacArthur and Acting Secretary of War Payne to go to Rapidan with President Hoover; First Division Notes; Minor Joint Maneuvers of Coast Artillery Corps and Navy at Ft. Monroe Analyzed; Colonel Price Delivers Farewell Address; Changes in Army Clothing Allowance and Price List of Clothing and Equipment; Army Transportation Changes Welcome to Enlisted Men; List of Coast Artillery Corps Master Sergeants, and Eligibles for Promotion to the Grades of Staff and Master Sergeants; Status of Army Reserves by Grades and Arms and Services?

**Navy-Marine Corps**—Marines in Mock Attack on Quantico as Training Exercise; Promotion Status of United States Naval Reserve; Lt. Comdr. Clinton A. Neyman, Assistant Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Navy, Delivers Sermon Before Quantico Marines; Sketches of Seven Navy Medical Officers Selected for Promotion; Standings of Cruisers in Battle Efficiency and Gunnery Withheld Pending Decision as to Giving of Separate Trophy for Heavy Gun Cruisers; Text of Rear Adm. William A. Moffett's Address at Christening of USS Akron?

If not, you did not read the Army and Navy Journal. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

### Battle Drills for USNR

(Continued from First Page)

efficiency piecemeal, the Naval Reserve units will be tested upon their ultimate mission—that of waging war.

The battle problem which will be given to division and battalions to perform will be simple, but will be complete enough to bring out any weakness in organization or lack of knowledge of what is to be done. It will require that the regular drilling of units be directed toward this end, rather than confining it to mere cruising or gunnery practice.

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board in making known the additional training requirement, describes the problem as follows:

"The problem will simulate a daylight action with an enemy destroyer or submarine, and will be designed to test the efficiency and control of the ship in all its departments, with special emphasis on fire control. A gun and loading drill will be conducted simultaneously with and as part of the General Quarters drill. If no gun or loading machine is furnished the unit, its presence will be simulated nevertheless. It is not the Board's intention to require the rigging of voice tubes or other means of communication to stations other than from Fire Control to guns. Messengers may be used for such other communication if desired. The Board will note the judgment, celerity, thoroughness, and lack of confusion and noise with which the problem is executed. Casualties will be introduced by the Board during the problem. The reactions of the recipients and the system will be recorded. Casualties will include fire in action, damage above or below water line, top hamper shot away, steering gear damage, gun casualties, casualties in engine and fire rooms, and to communication, such as signal yards shot away, radio antenna or system out of order, voice tubes carried away, etc. Where all divisions of a battalion form the crew of one vessel, but one General Quarters drill will be held. If each division of a battalion forms the crew of a separate vessel, there will be a separate drill for each division."

### General Fuqua Returns

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN O. FUQUA, Chief of Infantry, will return from a short leave spent at Key West Barracks, Fla., about Sept. 1.

### Enlisted Personnel Analysis

DURING the past fiscal year the Navy lost but 45 men by desertion, a record unequaled since the founding of the service, figures compiled by the Bureau of Navigation reveal.

From an average enlisted personnel strength of 82,600, there were but 1,123 gross desertions for the year, of which all but 45 were surrendered and delivered. Gross desertions have declined steadily for the past few years, and are at the lowest figure since before the World War. Officers at the Navy Department attribute the extraordinary drop in net desertions to the higher type of men now entering the Navy, the new system of tracing deserters by finger-prints, and to the depression.

The analysis of the enlisted personnel situation compiled by the Bureau follows:

**Strength**—Funds under "Pay, Navy" will provide for not to exceed an average of 80,701 enlisted men during the fiscal year 1932. This includes 1,001 men on duty in naval hospitals for Veterans' Bureau patients. The number on board on June 30, 1931, was 80,863.

**Recruiting**—Expirations of enlistments during the fiscal year 1932 will amount to about 21,819. If 75 per cent of these reenlist, about 5,455 losses from this cause will have to be replaced. In addition about 8,453 is estimated as the number of losses from other causes to be expected during the year. This gives a total of about 13,908 replacements to be made during the year by first enlistments. These first enlistments will be recruited at a steady rate through the year so far as practicable.

**Advancements**—It is planned to continue the present system of promotion during the coming fiscal year—viz, advancements of qualified men by commanding officers to fill vacancies in allowances in as many individual ratings (other than chief petty officers) as conditions permit. On account of the limited funds at the disposal of the Bureau, it will be impossible to authorize advancements in excess of the above numbers. The advancements to chief petty officers will be controlled in the Bureau as heretofore. Commanding officers are enjoined to follow strictly the requirements of the Bureau Manual and Circular Letters relative to advancements to prevent unauthorized promotions and subsequent disapprovals by the Bureau.

**Eligibility Lists**—Eligibility lists for advancement to chief petty officer ratings are made up semi-annually from recommendations received from the Navy as a whole. Selections for the lists are made of those men who attain the highest averages in accordance with a standard multiple, and in numbers estimated to meet the needs of the service for six-month periods, thus affording all petty officers, first class, an opportunity to compete for advancement at frequent intervals.

**Petty Officers**—Based on the 1932 allowances, on June 30, 1931, there was an excess of 453 petty officers. The allocation of students to service schools has been decreased to 1,625. It is believed that this number will enable the forces afloat to maintain allowances.

**Reenlistments**—Reenlistments and extensions averaged for the fiscal year 1931, 78.5 per cent. It is anticipated that this percentage will be maintained during the fiscal year 1932.

**Allowances**—Allowances are designed to meet the requirements of the Operating Force Plan of the Chief of Naval Operations and the funds available for pay. There is no method within the control of the Bureau of Navigation whereby approved allowances for 1932 can be increased in numbers or changed in pay grades. Due to the fact that the Operating Force Plan of the Chief of Naval Operations is designed to employ all men for which the Appropriation can pay, there is no reserve of men within the control of the Bureau of Navigation with which to increase allowances or meet requirements not called for by the Operating Force Plan. No increases in allowances can be made without corresponding reductions in other ratings of the same pay grades.

**Distribution**—Permanency of crews is a matter constantly before the Bureau of Navigation and the effect on the Fleet of the constant demands for personnel for shore assignments, ser-

### Discontinue Warrant Pilots

A POLICY of discontinuing the employment of warrant officers as naval aviators has been adopted by the Bureau of Navigation as a means of partially taking care of the shortage of warrant officers in the service.

Announcement of the policy, which contemplates the gradual return of present warrant officer naval aviators to general service was made in a survey of warrant billets recently announced, which shows that the number of warrant officers available do not meet the demands of the service.

Requirements of the service "ashore and afloat" call for 1,496 warrant officers, while the number at present is but 1455. The Bureau intends to ask Congress for an increase in warrants to make up this shortage, it is stated, but as this cannot be done until the fiscal year 1933, the expedient of discontinuing employment of warrant officers as naval aviators was adopted.

Enlisted men holding aviation ratings will be assigned to general service when appointed to warrant rank, the Bureau states, and no discrimination will be made against candidates for warrants who have had considerable service as aviation pilots. Due to the difference in pay between a warrant officer on general service and a chief petty officer drawing flying pay, however, it is expected that few chief avia-

TABLE I

Grade	Service Needs			Naval Aviator Pilots	In Service May 1, '31	Available to meet needs
	Sea	Shore	Total			
Boatswain	170	100	270	11	248	237
Gunner	90	74	164	2	161	159
Electrician	71	34	105	0	110	110*
Radio Electrician	74	36	110	1	107	106
Machinists	214	126	340	6	314	308
Carpenters	64	57	121	2	118	116
Pharmacists	5	129	134	—	137**	133
Pay Clerks	153	99	252	—	258	258*
			1,496	22	1,453	1,427

\* Excess.

\*\* Four paid and employed by Veterans Bureau.

### To Active Duty

LT. COL. PHILIP P. COLE, FA—Res., of Louisville, Ky., has been ordered to active duty effective Nov. 30. Colonel Cole is detailed as an additional member of the War Department General Staff and will report to the Chief of Staff for duty. He will rank from Oct. 2, 1931, and will be relieved from duty in time to enable him to arrive at his home May 29, 1932, on which date he will revert to inactive status.

### EO Retirements

The following emergency officers have been retired under the provisions of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928:

1st Lt. H. E. Bomberger, OD; Capt. P. F. Brooksher, QMC; Capt. Lacey Edmundson, Inf.; 2nd Lt. R. A. Foster, Inf.; Capt. A. C. Gray, Inf.; Capt. S. R. Gwynne, Inf.; Capt. T. D. Harris, Inf.; Capt. W. E. Hatcher, DC; Capt. C. S. Maxwell, MC; 1st Lt. J. A. Meriwether, MC; 1st Lt. J. W. Moore, QMC; Capt. J. R. Northcutt, Inf.; Maj. G. E. Orsborn, MC; Capt. P. J. Quirk, Cav.; Maj. Otto Trenkle, QMC, and Capt. V. E. Verne, MC.

vice schools, including Submarine Training Schools, new cruisers, Naval Transportation Vessels, Special Service Squadron, Surveying Vessels, the Asiatic Fleet and other Outlying Stations combined with losses by discharge, is fully realized. It has been accepted as a principle of procedure that men should not be required to serve indefinitely in vessels operating outside the Continental Waters of the United States, or on shore duty beyond the Seas, and that the tour of shore duty within the Continental Limits of the United States be definitely limited.

**Training**—Of the 58,896 men on sea duty during the coming year, about 10,000 will be of less than one-year's service. The intensive training and assimilation of these men devolves upon the forces afloat.

**Desertions**—The following table shows the desertions for the past years:

Fiscal Year	Gross Desertions	Net Desertions
1927	3,123	1,092
1928	2,906	794
1929	2,055	528
1930	1,884	398
1931	1,123	45

Gross desertions are those declared deserters. Net desertions are the gross desertions less those surrendered and delivered.

### The Journal Salutes

THIS week the Army and Navy Journal salutes:

General Douglas MacArthur, for his part in the acquisition of the SS. Republic.

Lt. Col. James A. Mang, AC, USA, who has been designated as the new commandant of the Air Corps Technical School.

Capt. John Downs, USN, commanding the USS Omaha which has been awarded the Battle Efficiency Trophy for 1930-31.

tion pilots will seek appointment to the higher grade in the future.

The Bureau of Navigation's announcement follows in full text:

A survey of the assignments, and the available number of all grades of warrant officers recently completed indicates that the number available is not adequate to meet fully the demand of the naval service "ashore and afloat." A total of 1,455 officers is now allowed, while 1,496 are required. The shortage cannot be corrected until the fiscal year 1933, and in the meantime vacancies both ashore and afloat will exist.

The Bureau plans to represent to the Congress the present status of warrant officers and to request authorization to increase the number to 1,496.

The service needs and distribution to grades is shown in Table I.

A study of Table I indicates that the greatest shortages exist in the grades of Machinists and Boatswains, which shortages are partially due to the number of these officers now performing duty as Naval Aviators.

With the supply of naval aviators from line commissioned officers and petty officers now reaching the point where there are more applicants than are required, the Bureau has concluded that the employment of warrant officers as naval aviators is no longer necessary.

The plans of the Bureau do not contemplate any discrimination against the capable, deserving enlisted man, who has spent a long period of time with aviation activities. The warrant officer group has now many excellent officers who have served for long periods as enlisted men in submarines, destroyers, or other special classes of vessels. These officers have, almost without an exception, fitted themselves for other duties at sea and on shore. It is believed that the warrant officer who has qualified in an aviation rating can do equally as well as a warrant officer in some other duty.

The Bureau's policy in regard to warrant officers may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) To maintain the several grades of warrant officers now allowed at strengths to meet the needs of the naval service and in sufficient numbers to permit after the first five-year cruise, a rotation of duty between shore and afloat, of two and three years, respectively.

(b) To keep the several grades open to applicants on examination without any discrimination as to previous service as enlisted men.

(c) To assign warrant officers newly appointed from aviation personnel to general service, regulating any future return to aviation by the needs of that service for pilots.

(d) To discontinue further designation of warrant officers as Naval Aviators.

(e) To accomplish a gradual return of present warrant officer Naval Aviators to the general service, where their services are in demand.

### Colonel Frazier Appointed

LT. COL. LAURENCE V. FRAZIER, CE, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed as Acting Division Engineer, Gulf of Mexico Division, New Orleans, La.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## New Ft. Sheridan Officers

**Ft. Sheridan, Ill.**—Maj. Frank A. Sloan, Inf., has taken up his new duties here as Post Executive Officer, July 27, 1931.

Major Sloan was commissioned in 1910. He served with the 11th Infantry at Ft. Russell until 1911, and served at San Antonio, Tex., until 1914.

From 1914 to 1917 he was on duty with the 2nd Infantry at Honolulu, and with the 28th Infantry from 1917 to 1918. Until 1919 he served with the 77th Division. Since the war he has been on recruiting duty, and on duty with the ROTC and Organized Reserves. He commanded the Third Battalion, 28th Infantry, at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., from 1927 to 1931, just prior to coming to Ft. Sheridan.

Maj. Paul J. McDonnell, 2nd Inf., has been on duty here as Assistant Post Executive Officer since Aug. 1. Major McDonnell served with General Headquarters in France. He is a graduate of the Company Officers' Course and the Field Officers' Course at Ft. Benning, Ga., and comes here from Ft. Leavenworth where he has just graduated from the General Staff School.

Major McDonnell's family will arrive late in August, as soon as quarters on the post are available.

## Special Ordnance Course

**SPECIAL** War Department authority waiving prior service requirements and permitting the immediate acceptance of 25 young men with at least two years of high school education for a nine-month course at the Ordnance Specialists' School, Raritan Arsenal, N. J., has just been given the New York recruiting district of the Army.

Maj. C. A. Pivrotto, recruiting chief of New York, in making that announcement, Aug. 18, said only candidates who can furnish evidence of excellent character and are between 21 and 25 years would be considered for the opportunity.

Those selected will enter the Ordnance School, Sept. 10. The courses they may pursue are designed to qualify students as armorers, blacksmiths, machinists, welders, artillery mechanics, sheet metal workers, carpenters, equipment repairmen, munition workers, and clerks.

Graduates will be assigned to Ordnance companies on foreign service and employed in the repair and maintenance of rifles, machine guns, field pieces, coast artillery, tanks, tractors, and other arms and equipment.

## Chaplains School

**Ft. Sheridan, Ill.**—In accordance with orders from the War Department, a school for Army Chaplains was opened here with Ch. A. V. Simoni, distinguished war veteran and regular chaplain of this post, in charge. Three Protestant chaplains, Lts. J. H. August Borleis, of Gettysburg, Pa.; H. B. Phillips, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Peter C. Schroeder, of Long Island, will take a two months' practical instruction course, under the direction of Major Simoni, prior to attending the University of Chicago for one year.

The course is outlined by the Chief of Chaplains at Washington, and will include work in connection with the Summer camps now in progress.

For some time Chaplain Simoni has endeavored to secure the services of a Protestant chaplain to work in conjunction with him here and following a conference in Washington with the Chief of Chaplains, Major Simoni reports that he has reason to believe that the permanent detail of a Protestant chaplain here may be accomplished.

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## Ft. Warren Maneuvers

**Ft. Warren, Wyo.**—The annual maneuvers for troops at Ft. Francis E. Warren this year have assumed an unusual importance. The problem presented is more ambitious than any problem that has been heretofore solved in this locality.

Briefly, the problem presented is that for training purposes a trans-Pacific country has effected a lodgment on the Pacific Coast and advanced to the passes of the Continental Divide on the north and south of the United States, and that in the center an effort is being made to advance from Ogden and Rawlins through the Overland Pass which begins at Rawlins and ends at Cheyenne. The United States having been taken by surprise is not able to take the offensive in any major effort.

The maneuver is a two-sided field exercise, the Reds representing the trans-Pacific enemy and the Blues the defending forces. The Red force consists of the 20th Infantry, one company and pack train of the 2nd Engineers, a weak observation flight and an attack flight of the Air Corps. The mission of the Reds is, by stealth, to succeed in coming through the Overland Pass and to destroy the airport at Cheyenne.

The Blue forces consist of the 1st Infantry, the 2nd Engineers less detachments, a weak flight of observation planes and a flight of attack planes of the Air Corps, and the 76th Field Artillery. The problem is constructed as a two-sided field exercise with GHQ for Red and Blue theoretically at Rawlins, Wyo., and Denver, Colo., but actually within radio distance of Red and Blue forces in the field. The continued GHQ is made up of the 4th Brigade, re-enforced.

The concentration of troops began Aug. 8. The time between Aug. 8 and 15, has been spent in concentration in reconnaissance and maneuver. The second phase of the problem began August 17. On Aug. 15 the Red force had succeeded by stealth in coming through the Overland Pass to a secret point just west of the Sherman Range in the Laramie Mountains and in the general vicinity of Laramie. The Blue force had advanced from the general vicinity of Cheyenne and faced the Reds and were about 10 miles from them.

The motif from an instruction point of view for these maneuvers is to teach the Infantry that they must march at night; that they must conceal themselves from hostile aircraft; must protect themselves from hostile aircraft by their own fire; and ground troops must continue the duty of service and information as carefully as it was used before the time of airplanes. The strategical motif for this problem is that if the situation should ever arise as stated in the general situation, the railroad cross-roads at Cheyenne, the motor cross-roads at Cheyenne and the air cross-roads at Cheyenne, together with Cheyenne's location at the east end of the Overland Pass through the Continental Divide, would make Cheyenne a strategical objective of great importance in war. Accordingly, the objective of the Blue force in this problem is to protect the railroad yards, the airport, and Cheyenne in general in this problem.

Aug. 17, the Corps Area Commander, Maj. Gen. Edwin Winans, with his Chief of Staff, Colonel Tyner, and his G-3, Major McLane, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Parmley, together with the Division Commander, Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, and his G-3, Major Hoag, came from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on the border to observe and inspect the operation of the troops in this maneuver.

As in this maneuver Infantry, Field Artillery, Air Corps and Engineers all participate, an effort has been made to use methods that it is believed will be used in the next war, and accordingly the telephone, except for a minor use, has been omitted and the radio is substituted for the telephone and for communication between GHQ and Red and Blue, and for all communication between those headquarters and with planes radio-telephony will be used. Also, movement of troops by motor transport will enter into the problem

## Ft. Bliss Notes

**Ft. Bliss, Tex.**—To participate in the encampment of New Mexico National Guard, a platoon of the 1st Armored Car Squadron, under command of Capt. Harold G. Holt, left Ft. Bliss for Las Begas, N. Mex., on Saturday, Aug. 15.

The semi-weekly band concerts by the 7th Cavalry Band attract a capacity audience from El Paso and nearby communities. These concerts are broadcast by remote control over KOB, the radio station of the A. and M. College of New Mexico at Las Cruces.

"Staff Car No. 2," an antiquated Dodge touring car which went with General Pershing into Mexico in 1916, which was sold by the government as junk, has been overhauled and turned over to the Dodge Brothers factory to be placed in a museum of famous old cars.

Plans for the establishment of a ROTC unit at the Texas College of Mines and Arts are being discussed.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Kilburn, enroute from their former station at Ft. Mason, San Francisco, to Ft. Riley, Kans., were guests in El Paso this week.

Maj. Donald B. Sanger, division signal officer, has been appointed to select and supervise timers, scorers, judges and starters for the El Paso division of the National Air Derby.

Lt. Col. Alfred L. Mason, 8th Corps veterinarian, was at Ft. Bliss on an inspection trip during the past week.

Maj. Earl F. Long, VC, is a new arrival at Ft. Bliss from duty at Ohio State University.

Capt. Phillip B. Shotwell, 8th Cav., has been granted leave, which he will spend with his family in Los Angeles.

## Hawaiian Termite Control

**Ft. Shafter, T. H.**—Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, commanding the Hawaiian Department, has rescinded all previous circulars and instructions concerning termite control and has issued orders that "Post, station and camp commanders, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions are charged with the responsibility of taking all reasonable and necessary precautions to eradicate or limit the spread of termites and to confine the damage caused by these insects to the minimum."

All who have served on foreign duty where termites are rampant know the damage these white ants do to property both governmental and personal.

General Lassiter at the time he issued the circular placing responsibility for termite control also issued a bulletin of instructions.

and synchronous with this the old method of a secret approach to an objective across country by a pack train will be retained.

## Entertain Rotarians

**Jefferson Barracks, Mo.**—The Rotarians and their families of St. Louis were entertained at Jefferson Barracks by the officers and ladies of the garrison, recently.

The visitors assembled at the north side of the parade ground and at 4:15 p. m. the CMTC students passed by, following regimental parade. Rotary President John Freeman Culver took the parade with the post commander, Col. Pegram Whitworth.

Immediately thereafter the visitors were taken on a tour of the CMT camp, the barracks, and stables of the Sixth Infantry and the other post activities. Many compliments regarding the condition of the barracks and stables were heard from the St. Louisans.

At 6:30 the traditional mess line was formed and a total of 411 were served a supper at the CMTC general mess in Atkinson Hall, prepared by First Lieutenant Canfield and his enlisted assistants.

As the mess line passed into the hall Colonel Paeglow cruised over in one of the Scott Field dirigibles and gave a thrill to both the civilians and the military.

The 6th Infantry Band played during the meal, which was followed by a short welcome speech by Colonel Whitworth, and a response was given by President Culver.

Maj. Edward Brounger, 6th Inf, a former president of the Baton Rouge Rotarians, then gave some readings of a military nature which were received with enthusiastic acclaim.

The party then moved to the stadium where a boxing card had been arranged among the CMTC students. Prizes for both the winners and losers were donated by the Rotarians. This proved to be a most entertaining feature of the visit.

At a late hour the Rotarians and their families departed and the visit was pronounced by them to be a huge success.

Letters received by the post commander from officers and members of the club have further stressed the value of the visit, as it brought the Rotarians into closer contact with the military and gave them an opportunity to observe one of the summer occupations of the Army, as well as to see how the Army really lives and functions. It is hoped that such visits may be repeated.

## Colonel Thuis Assigned

**Ft. Sheridan, Ill.**—Lt. Col. Charles A. Thuis, Infantry, U. S. Army, who has been on duty with the 12th Infantry Brigade, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., has been detailed, by direction of the President, to Inspector General's Department of the Army and ordered transferred to Chicago for assignment at Sixth Corps Area headquarters as Corps Area Inspector General on the staff of Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, according to special orders received from the War Department at Washington. The detail was ordered to be effective Aug. 7.

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## THE U. S. NAVY

## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## VF-3 to Demonstrate

THE Navy will be represented by 36 planes at the National Air Races at Cleveland, Aug. 29 to Sept. 7. The Navy's planes will give demonstrations of regular service maneuvers and tactical flying, but will not be entered in any of the races.

The squadrons which will fly to Cleveland for the races are:

Fighting Plane Squadron, VF3-S from the USS Langley (12 planes).

Two squadrons of patrol boats—VP8-S and VP10-S, from the Scouting Force (6 planes each).

One squadron of fighting planes from the Marine East Coast Expeditionary Force, Quantico, Va., VF 9-M (12 planes).

It is the policy of the Navy Department to select each year, from the Aircraft Squadron at sea, one squadron to participate in the National Air Races. The squadron selected is always a working unit, that is, one that fills a regular tactical position with the sea forces. No attempt is made to prepare a "stunt" or spectacularly flying squadron.

This year Fighting Plane Squadron 3 (VF-3) has been selected as one of the units to attend the races. VF-3 was organized on July 4, 1927, under the leadership of the late Lt. George Cuddihy, one of the Navy's best-known flyers. Carrier operations practiced on the landing deck at the field at Hampton Roads, Va., were important features of the squadron's work along with the development of machine gunnery and light bombing practice.

In April, 1928, the squadron established itself at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, and Lieutenant Cuddihy built up the officers' personnel, then 9, to 12 pilots, the squadron increasing its reputation as an efficient operating unit.

In 1929, Lt. Comdr. S. P. Ginder, USN, relieved Lieutenant Cuddihy of his command and continued on with 18 pilots and a new type of fighting plane, an air-cooled Boeing Fighter (F3B-1).

The squadron excelled in its operations from the USS Lexington, flying thousands of miles over water, and taking important parts in the maneuvers during the fleet concentrations. At the close of 1930 the squadron had won for the year the coveted Schiff Trophy awarded to the unit flying the greatest number of miles in safety.

In June, 1930, Lt. Comdr. G. F. Bogan relieved Lieutenant Commander Ginder and the squadron continued to uphold its great reputation, developing many good marksmen who brought back high scores in the year's gunnery competition.

In March, 1931, the squadron was transferred at Guantanamo from the USS Lexington to the USS Langley, the Langley being assigned to the East Coast, and so the squadron re-established itself in May, 1931, at the Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va., for its operations while the USS Langley was undergoing overhaul.

In July, 1931, the squadron was awarded the Aircraft Gunnery Trophy for the fighter class for that year.

The squadron carries as its insignia

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## Bandit Contact

THE commanding officer of the Second Brigade Marines, Nicaragua, Brig. Gen. F. L. Bradman, USMC, has reported to the Navy Department that on Aug. 13 a Guardia Patrol under Capt. Albert R. Bourne (First Lieutenant, USMC), and Lt. Otho C. Ledbetter (Second Lieutenant, USMC), had contact with bandits at Les Churchillas, in the Department of Jinotaga, Central Area, about 25 miles northeast of the town of Jinotaga. One bandit was killed and one wounded. No report was made on Guardia casualties.

a yellow-five-pointed star, on a blue circle, across which is an American eagle descending. The wings and claws outstretched show the eagle ready to strike. The star on the field is an aircraft designation, and the eagle represents a fighting plane diving ready to strike its enemy with machine guns or bombs.

Lieutenant Commander Ostrander, the present commanding officer, who relieved Lieutenant Commander Bogan in July, 1931, was born in Moscow, Idaho, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1917. During the war he served with the U. S. Destroyer Forces, Queenstown, Ireland, and after the war he continued duty at sea in destroyers and cruisers until 1920. Lieutenant Commander Ostrander was designated a naval aviator in 1921, after completing the heavier-than-air training at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Since that time he has been attached to Torpedo and Bombing Plane Squadron 1, Fighting Plane Squadron 2, and Fighting Plane Squadron 6 as executive officer, and later squadron commander of Fighting Plane Squadron 6. Lieutenant Commander Ostrander was ordered to duty as commanding officer of Fighting Plane Squadron 3 after three years of duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Patrol Plane Squadron 8 (VP-8S), attached to the USS Wright, was organized in July, 1929, by Lt. Comdr. Allen I. Price, USN, and is now commanded by Lt. George L. Compo, USN. The planes of this squadron can be distinguished by the insignia which they carry. King Neptune sitting upon a rock in the sea with a trident in one hand, while his other hand shades his eyes as he searches the horizon for a possible enemy, master and king of all he surveys. This insignia indicates the primary and highly important mission of the squadron of patrolling the high seas and overcoming the many difficulties encountered in accomplishing long overseas patrols.

The commanding officer of VP-8S, Lt. George L. Compo, USN, was born at Potsdam, N. Y. He entered the U. S. Naval Reserve Force in 1917 and was ordered to Pensacola for training and was designated a naval aviator during that same year. Lieutenant Compo served with Aircraft Pacific Fleet until 1922, when he returned to Pensacola as an instructor. In 1925 he was ordered to the USS Langley, returning to Pensacola in 1928, where he was stationed until he reported for duty in Patrol Squadron 8-S on July 1, 1931.

Patrol Plane Squadron 10, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Kneffler McGinnis, USN, attached to the USS Wright of the Scouting Force, officially designated as VP-10S, can be recognized by the insignia painted on the side of each plane. This insignia represents the mission of the squadron with the compass rose as a background on which is superimposed the Dipper and Polaris—to illustrate the navigation necessary on a long overseas patrol. Because radio, with which the planes are equipped, is very necessary in sending and receiving information, a group of radio waves are also placed on the insignia. The secondary mission of the squadron is bombing and a bomb in the center of the insignia completes the design.

This squadron was commissioned on July 1, 1930, with Comdr. E. W. Tod, USN, in command, who was relieved Dec., 1930, by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Maloney, USN. In Jan., 1931, the squadron departed from Norfolk, Va., to Guantanamo, Cuba, to participate in the annual Winter cruise and maneuvers of the fleet. The flight, a distance of 1,450 miles, was completed in about 19 hours. This was the beginning of a series of long flights by this squadron. During the Winter cruise, a distance

## Rules Against Rental

THE Comptroller General has ruled that where an officer unaccompanied by dependents reports to his new station and is assigned public quarters there, such assignment precludes payment of rental allowances, A-36,445.

The claim of Ens. Richard C. Collins, USN, for rental allowance for dependents, disallowed by the Comptroller General, has been reviewed and the disallowance sustained. Ensign Collins requested quarters at Pensacola, Fla., making no mention of dependents, and was unaccompanied by them. He was assigned bachelor quarters, and later made claim for rental allowance for dependents.

The disallowance was based on the fact that he reported at his station unaccompanied by dependents, made no request for quarters for them, and was assigned bachelor quarters determined adequate for his needs.

The comptroller includes in his decision a copy of the original of the application of Ensign Collins, which read as follows:

"I request that I be assigned quarters commensurate with my rank and service."

The comptroller then decided that payment of rental allowance to an officer is precluded by law for any period during which he has been assigned the number of rooms provided by law for an officer of his rank or a less number of rooms where determined to be adequate in his particular case, and there can be no question of adequacy when the competent superior authority has assigned a less number of rooms, such an assignment being ipso facto evidence of the "judgment of the competent superior authority" in the particular case that a less number of rooms is adequate.

The comptroller said: "The absence of the fact that you requested in writing assignment of quarters for your dependents, the fact that there appears to be no evidence of a protest by you in connection with the assignment made, and the fact that you were not accompanied by your dependents, preclude a determination that you were not assigned quarters at your permanent station adequate for yourself and for your dependents who require no quarters at your station."

"The settlement must be, and is, sustained."

of 117,360 miles was covered by the planes of this squadron.

Lieutenant Commander McGinnis, the commanding officer of VP-10S, was born at Indianapolis, Ind. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1916. Designated a naval aviator in 1920, Lieutenant Commander McGinnis served at the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Beach, the Bureau of Aeronautics, and the Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va. He was commanding officer of VJ Squadron 2, Scouting Force, in 1927, and assumed his present command of Patrol Squadron 10 in April, 1931.

Fighting Plane Squadron 9-M (VF-9M) of the U. S. Marine Corps, stationed at Quantico, Va., was organized Sept. 1, 1925. (At that time it was designated as Fighting Plane Squadron 1, and formed a tactical division of First Aviation Group, U. S. Marine Corps.)

The squadron has participated in the National Air Races in past years, many of the major air races and dedications of airports throughout the Eastern part of the United States. In the Curtiss Marine Trophy Race, which is an annual event for seaplanes, personnel of the squadron have twice won the race. The squadron is commanded by 1st Lt. L. H. M. Sanderson, USMC.

Lieutenant Sanderson was born at Shelton, Wash. Entered the U. S. Marine Corps in April, 1917, and was designated a naval aviator in April, 1918. He served as an instructor at Miami, Fla., until June, 1918, when he went to Haiti and Santo Domingo for service until 1920. Lieutenant Sanderson has been a member of many teams representing the Navy and Marine Corps at the National Air Races, and is the leader of the Marine Squadron, so well known for its remarkable formation flying and maneuvers. Lieutenant Sanderson is at present stationed with the East Coast Expeditionary Force, Quantico, Va.

## French Naval Air Defense

(Following is a translation of an article which appeared in "La Revue Maritime," No. 131, and which has been awarded the first prize by the Academie de Marine, France. The article is written from the naval viewpoint with the evident intention of presenting arguments for separating aviation in the French Navy from the Department of Air which was recently adopted by the French.)

NAVAL aviation is generally divided into Coastal Aviation and Shipboard Aviation, but this classification really corresponds to the difference in the points of departure, rather than to any difference in the purposes for which they are used. For the present, Coastal Aviation is concerned with coast defense, but it is predicted that the development of aircraft will before long result in groups of long radius of action, able to participate in offensive operations on the high seas, a real autonomous fleet.

The problem of coast defense naturally involves a collaboration between the terrestrial coastal elements and the naval coastal elements. Those of the Navy constitute, in a way, the advanced guard, the first line of defense, while those elements of the land constitute the second line. As a consequence of the importance, in modern war, of the mine and the submarine, the first line of defense tends to advance further and further from the coast.

One finds the same characteristics corresponding to those two lines of defense in coastal aviation, which may be separated into two groups. The first part will comprise the aircraft which guard the littoral and the channels leading to the ports, also the aircraft squadrons destined to attack surface ships in coastal waters. The second part will comprise squadrons of fighting planes charged with the defense of the ports and coastal bases against aerial attack. The first group, composed of seaplanes or amphibians, has a role essentially naval. In the first place, its business is to patrol the sea in a manner similar to that of light vessels and coastal launches. All the elements of this group are of the naval character, armed to attack naval targets at sea. Their action tends to extend further from the coast the first line of defense, consequently rendering the littoral less directly vulnerable to the blows of the attacking naval force. The role of the combat squadrons is closely linked with the other elements of aerial defense on shore, that is, antiaircraft artillery, listening devices, etc. These squadrons would also be charged with the defense of any portion of the fleet at anchor in the harbor.

Whether aircraft be carried on the vessels of the fleet or on a special carrier, they are evidently destined for naval operations. The protection of aircraft carriers against enemy ships or submarines requires surface vessels armed with guns or torpedoes, which are in turn protected by the aircraft of the carriers. It is not too much to predict that the carrier will gradually transfer its light planes to the other vessels of the fleet, and that its heavy aircraft will tend to become autonomous. Embarked aviation will thus become more and more an integral part of the armament of all surface vessels.

At the present time, what may be called "aviation of the high seas," is composed of rigid airships and a few

(Please turn to Next Page)

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## French Naval Air Defense

(Continued from Preceding Page)

heavy seaplanes, but we believe there is a great development coming. There seems to be no limit which may be attained in the size of these craft, and the sea will furnish them ample landing space. Their sea keeping qualities will improve with the increase in size, which permits us to imagine the aerial cruiser of the future—seaplanes or flying boats provided with exact means of navigation and radio, armed with torpedoes, bombs and automatic cannons, cruising in squadrons which may anchor in sheltered bays, or even refueling at sea. The logical arm of these fast vessels will be the torpedo, and we believe that the present doctrine of employment of the torpedo against ships in the battle line, will apply better to a flotilla of these craft than to a flotilla on the surface.

This autonomous seagoing aviation, as nearly as we can foresee, will divide into aircraft cruisers and aircraft destroyers. The defense of the fleet against these craft will rest with the fighting planes carried on board the surface ships themselves, and these will necessarily be very numerous. As these fighting craft must be carried on surface ships, it follows that the command of the air, at sea, is directly linked and even subordinate, to the command of the sea.

Naval aviation is logically composed of the following parts: First, the seagoing elements of the aeronautical coast defense (patrol of the sea front and attack of enemy ships near the coast). Second, embarked aviation, which must be assimilated as a particular arm of the surface ships and which constitutes the essential element for fighting enemy planes at sea. Third, autonomous squadrons destined to take part on the high seas in specifically naval operations, and which must be considered as flying naval forces.

On the other hand, it is logical to assign to the aerial defense arm, all the fighting squadrons which defend the coasts against aerial attack, and also such bombing squadrons as are called upon to attack enemy ports from bases on our coasts, which may be the case in the narrow seas of Europe.

Naval aviation, thus limited and defined, is strictly dependent for its action upon the other naval forces, the principal object being the defense of maritime communications. It follows that the purpose of naval aviation, whether embarked or autonomous, is identical with the object of the surface squadrons and the submarine squadrons.

The defense of maritime routes is the veritable object of naval aviation. It is useful to recall this fundamental truth, because some persons go so far as to pretend that future air lines can supplement the maritime routes and that the large aircraft will be able to contribute to the provisioning of a country whose maritime routes have been cut. This hypothesis would justify the creation of an independent air fleet over the sea and the land, for the defense of aerial routes.

It is easy to see that this hypothesis dreams of Utopia. The commercial aircraft cannot replace the cargo ship because the relative return for the power is incomparably less, and this confines aerial transport to the carrier of precious freight and rules out the carriage of such essentials as wheat and oil and other raw materials by which modern people and their industries live. The free use of maritime routes, that is, the command of the sea, therefore goes back to the command of the surface of the sea. In these days, command of the sea consists of command of the surface, of the water under the surface and the air above it.

Each country has its air problem, which depends primarily upon geographic, strategic and even political situations. The United States does not need to fear attacks from the air, as their possible enemies live beyond wide oceans. They have, therefore, no use for an independent air force, but their naval aviation is exceptionally important.

England being an island, the army is but slightly concerned in territorial defense, but there exists the peril from the air and the Royal Air Force tends to supplant the Army for territorial defense. The creation of the Royal Air Force has, however, considerably retarded the development of Naval

Aviation which is certainly much behind that of America.

In Italy, the situation is practically the same, for the wall formed by the Alps, protecting the country against a terrestrial enemy almost as well as a channel of the sea, makes Italy practically an island from the strategic viewpoint.

In France the situation is quite different and the aerial problem is more complex. We are obliged, by reason of our frontiers on the north and east, to provide our Army with considerable auxiliary aviation, and the defense of our territory against a terrestrial enemy and aerial enemy, are very closely related. It must be remembered that our aviation for territorial defense, is distinctly of a terrestrial enemy and aerial enemy are peril for our nation naturally proceeds from land bases.

The partisans of the Air Ministry invoke the lessons of the last war without thinking that naval aviation did not then exist. They also base their arguments on the unity of the technique of aviation and the superior reason of perfecting the materiel. But if the object of naval aviation is essentially naval and identical with that of the Navy, it must be commanded by the Navy, and it is useless to emphasize the grave consequences which would result from divided command.

The organization of the Navy is entirely different from that of the Army. In the Army the different branches, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, etc., are organized separately into battalions, regiments and divisions, which must naturally cooperate in combat. Aviation is likewise constituted into regiments, brigades, or other important independent formations.

In the Navy the situation is different. The unit of command is the ship on board which the different specialties are intimately mixed to form the crew. An Aircraft may be considered as a unit of combat possessing its crew also. The objects of naval aviation being essentially naval, its personnel must not only be aviators, but possess solid maritime instruction in order to be able to navigate over the sea, to identify the type of enemy war ships encountered, to recognize their tactical formation, to interpret the object of an observed maneuver, to attack with the torpedo or to lay a smoke screen. For the naval aviator and the officer on the bridge of a surface ship, the reflexes must be identical. Numerous example from the World War show how costly was this lack of a naval education.

The creation of a corps of Naval Aviators appears to be the only possible means of adapting the air force to naval aviation. From the moment when independent flying boats are furnished the Navy, it will be necessary to separate their personnel from the aerial forces concerned with land operations, in order to link them with embarked aviation. Thus the independent air force will inevitably be split into two parts, territorial and maritime, the latter not only for the purpose of safeguarding their naval character, but also to assist in the progressive development of naval flying materiel.

But if the necessity of a corps of naval aviators grows out of the establishment of the air ministry, this corps will be submitted to the misfortunes of divided command. It will inevitably tend to separate from the Air Ministry and more toward the Navy. Thus it may result that Naval aviation, being interposed between two authorities, will escape from both. These naval aviators, originally from the Army of the Air, will never be assimilated into the Naval organization on account of their different formation, different spirit, and insufficient maritime instruction.

In the Seventeenth Century, in order to fill the vacancies in ships' crews, at a time when artillery employment was increasing at sea, there was a considerable transfer of riflemen and artillery men from the Army to the Fleet. The result was so bad that it was soon necessary to form a corps of naval artillery, which has been gradually assimilated by the Navy.

To sum up, a single air force will be impossible without the constitution of a corps of naval aviators. At the same time such a solution presents grave difficulties. The best solution that can be made of it is to train a sufficient number of naval officers to fly, and that is which has been done in England and Italy. This solution has also the advantage of economy. On board

the British aircraft carriers, the number of officers required has by this means been reduced in the proportion of 18 to 11. Nevertheless, if these officers are taken into the Air Force, there will remain the evil of divided command.

It is evident that naval aeronautical material is becoming more and more different from aircraft employed on shore. Even the light craft carried on ship board must be specially constructed, and for the heavy flying boats the difference is even more plainly marked. Furthermore, it is logical that the Navy should determine the qualities of its aircraft employed in naval missions. It is inadmissible that an essential arm of the Navy be built, outfitted, and manned by another department of the government. Plain common sense indicates that the only effective training of the personnel and the design of materiel for its special use can be attained only by the authority responsible for the execution of the mission.

Divided command is an even greater vice when it is introduced into an organization like the Navy, whose principle is unity of command. In the Army, mutual cooperation exists between the various arms, and an independent air force, added to the other arms, would not seriously complicate the existing problems of cooperation. Naval organization is based on the ship as a unit and the system of separation and cooperation is not applicable.

### PART II

The logical solution of the problem of organizing naval aviation is founded, not upon cooperation, but upon unity of command. The primary objective of naval aviation is the protection of maritime routes, which is essentially a naval problem. The conquest of the air over the sea cannot be considered an object in itself, like the conquest of the air over the inhabited territory; it remains a means, not an end. The real object being to gain control of the surface, all the forces engaged in accomplishing that object are naval forces.

But, in our solution of the problem, we should not return to the former organization of naval aviation, which was bad. There was a so-called Central Aeronautical Service (S. C. A.) which contained its own operating bureau, separate from those of the Naval General Staff (E. M. G.) with the result that little interest was taken in its affairs. The administrative and technical divisions of the S. C. A. constituted an abnormal condition in the Ministry of Marine. The technical division depended on the Direction Generale de l'Aeronautique of the Ministry of Commerce for purchases and tests of its aircraft.

Happily, the flying personnel of the Navy remained excellent, and the faults were principally those of materiel, but in this matter naval aviation was but suffering from a cause common at that time, a crisis of materiel. But with the advent of efficient flying boats, of catapults, and other new materiel, the utilization of this materiel again assumes importance. We find an example of the way this should be done, in the organization of naval aviation in the United States, which is founded on the principle of "unity of command in view of the object to be attained."

Their organization was the object of continued attacks between 1920 and 1925, and the controversy was decided by the Morrow Board, appointed by President Coolidge. The report of this Board contained a categorical recommendation against the establishment of an air ministry, but as a result of its recommendations, naval aviators were assigned to duty in Naval Operations and various Bureaus of the Navy Department. Unity of command in view of the object to be attained was thus accomplished.

The Morrow Board also recommended the establishment of the offices of the Assistant Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce, who are specially charged with duties connected with aeronautics, a solution which has given excellent results, as these officials act to coordinate the three branches of aviation.

The personnel of American Naval Aviation belongs entirely to the Navy. Since 1925, all midshipmen are given theoretical and practical instruction at the Naval Academy, but none are sent to the Naval Air School at Pensacola until two years after graduation.

The result of this organization is that naval aviation in the United States is much ahead of all others in

the world; their navy is distinguished by the prodigious development of its aviation, and particularly of its employment. It was the first to employ catapults, and it holds enviable rank among world's records.

Such are the brilliant and solid results obtained by an organization founded upon unity of command, but which does not exclude a sufficient liaison with other branches of aviation. The effect of a similar organization upon their commercial aviation has been equally remarkable, the motto being to earn money by means of fast transportation. The Western Air Express has just paid dividends to its stockholders, an unheard of incident in commercial aviation.

The American solution, which is the logical solution, consists in separating the various branches of aviation, and it is easy to see that there cannot be unity in the employment of aviation, but only in the general technical qualities of the flying machines. Employment is either military or commercial and the former is divided into aerial defense of frontiers and territory, on the one hand, and the defense of lines of maritime communications, on the other hand. As to the technical qualities of aircraft, these tend more and more towards division, and a single technical service will sooner or later have to be separated into several branches, which practically means several technical services.

The amount of American aviation budgets combined has been cited to prove that their system is too costly for France (\$120,000,000). But when it is considered that the French expenditures for aviation amount to half that sum and that the United States is three times as populous and six times as large as France, and when the results in the two countries are compared, the American solution appears not only more advantageous than the French, but proportionally cheaper. Liaison between the various technical services in America is assured by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the Germans possess the remarkable Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, which is responsible for the considerable advance which has been gained over Germany's European competitors in commercial aviation.

In France, the Service des Etudes, Essais et Experiences is composed of laboratories and flying fields scattered between Chalais-Meudon, Saint-Cyr, Issy-les-Moulineaux and Villacoublay. This bureau should become a real Institute of the Air, but it must be distinct from the technical services of war, navy and commerce.

Thus, the American example shows that a separate Department of Aviation is not only illogical from the military or commercial points of view but is useless in trying to perfect the materiel. It proves that, if separation of the three branches of aviation is indispensable for its efficient employment in each branch, this separation in no way impedes technical progress. The American example also proves that coordination among the three branches can be perfectly realized by a directing organization similar to the triumvirate of the three Assistant Secretaries.

### A Logical Organization

Our organization will be founded, imitating the American solution, upon the principle of unity of command in view of the object to be attained. Now, the first and principal object of naval aviation is—

(Please turn to Page 1230)

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*"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."*

From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1931

*"This country \* \* \* can never be relieved of the responsibility of National Defense."*—CALVIN COOLIDGE.**PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS** by Service officials is now in progress.

Those of the Secretaries of War and Navy will be of special importance, not only because of their relation of events of the last fiscal year, but because of the discussion of pay and promotion which they will contain. It is quite true when it is recalled that extra costs are imposed upon officers by reason of the offices they are ordered to occupy. In view of the President's economy program, it may be that Messrs. Hurley and Adams will determine to withhold any pay increase recommendation, the former limiting himself to an urgent appeal for promotion reform in the Army and the latter to a like appeal for Marine Corps promotion legislation. The plan of General MacArthur unquestionably will be endorsed by Mr. Hurley. We are assured that Mr. James, the probable chairman of the House Military Committee, will call an early meeting of the committee, for the purpose of analyzing the various promotion schemes pending, and especially to hear General MacArthur's presentation of the advantages of that which he has developed. Senator Reed, also, promises promotion consideration at the coming session. The Marine Corps promotion situation will receive attention likewise from the House Naval Committee, which will act promptly. These steps designed to improve conditions will be taken, we are told, whether the Republicans or Democrats organize the House.

**A NEW ANGLE OF THE VALUE** of the Army to the country was presented by Col. H. C. Price, 38th Infantry, in the address he delivered on August 6 before the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City. Colonel Price emphasized the fact that officers stationed at Ft. Douglas proceed, in the course of their duties, to other points, and serve the great community of Utah as world-wide advertisers of its merits. What is true of Salt Lake likewise is true of other communities which have the benefit of Army stations. The part the Navy plays in promoting foreign trade is gratefully acknowledged by the country, and the Army also can be credited with service in connection with the promotion of commercial relations with our possessions. Besides the tangible results flowing from the support which the Services give to American interests—and they include local expenditures for the support of troops and naval complements—there are what may be termed the "intangibles," of which, as Colonel Price points out, the advertising of communities to each other is of importance. A social consequence is one of the threads in knitting together the American people.

**A MEMBER OF CONGRESS** has written us a personal letter in the course of which he says:

"Are the Army and the Navy striving to force the creation of a National Defense Department? Certainly when high officials twit each other about this or that failure, they are showing the country that there is a lack of harmony, if not irritation, in the relations of the two Services. People have been surprised by the bitterness displayed in connection with the annual inter-Academy football game, and now we find the executive officers of the departments, who ought to know better, exchanging ironic comments upon incidents which ought to serve as lessons to the particular Service concerned rather than as grounds for presumably humorous exposition. A healthy rivalry between the Army and the Navy is desirable; anything else is reprehensible."

Irrespective of whether one agrees with the above comment or not, it is obvious that it is unwise to have the country or any part of it gain the impression that the Services do not work together. As a matter of fact, in time of emergency of war, they would cooperate without question, and, after all, that is the reason for their being. A recent incident occurred in Nicaragua, where Army engineers effectively and harmoniously worked with the Marines to alleviate the horrors of the Managua earthquake. Col. Dan I. Sultan, in command, has repeatedly spoken, since his return to the United States, upon the way in which the representatives of the two Services dovetailed in their labor of charity. We may add that the best regulated families have their differences, but they are adjusted satisfactorily. So with the Army and the Navy.

**THERE IS SOUND SENSE** in the address of Col. William K. Naylor, Chief of Staff, Second Corps Area, which was broadcast this week under the auspices of the National Security League. He asked, in support of military training, that the people differentiate between the causes of war and the agencies of war. Necessary armaments, which are included among the latter, are prepared or employed because underlying causes may provoke or have provoked war. Consequently, it is the causes, rather than the consequences, which include armaments, that should receive primarily the attention of mankind with a view to their removal. Excessive armaments, because of the taxation they impose, may be regarded as one of the causes, but such condition does not apply in the United States, and moreover, abroad it is merely the accompaniment of commercial, financial and territorial rivalries. By exposing the facts, Colonel Naylor has done a service not only to the Army but to the country. We recommend that other officers, both of the Army and the Navy, follow Colonel Naylor's example, and thereby aid in informing the mass of their fellow Americans of the truth of the problem the world is discussing.

**Service Humor**

Strange, Strange!

First Voice in the dark—I was out with a big fraternity man last night. He had the largest pin I've ever seen. Second Same—That was no fraternity man, that was a policeman.

—Contributed.

**Must Be Deserved**

First Lt.—Why isn't Jane at the dance tonight, I thought she was so popular?

Second Lt.—That's just it, she's so popular that no one thought there was any use asking her.

—Contributed.

**And Mine**

Big Navy—What're you writing?

Little Navy—A joke.

Big Navy—Well, give her my regards.

—Contributed.

**The Revenge Elegant**

An official of the telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After bruising his knee on a chair he reached the telephone.

"Hello," he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked a voice.

"Yes, what can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning to answer the wrong number."

—Ft. Snelling Bulletin.

**Weak On the Wing**

Mother—When that naughty boy threw stones at you, why did you not come and tell me instead of throwing them back to him?

Willie—What good would it do to tell you? You couldn't hit the broad side of a barn door.

—Sentinel.

**Courage**

"Only the brave deserve the fair."

"Only the brave will have them."

—Contributed.

**Eggs Don't Improve**

Mess Sergeant—These are the best eggs we've had for years.

Chorus—Well, bring us some that you haven't had for so long.

—Contributed.

**Icy Atmosphere**

Amorous Lt.—Dear, I dreamt of you last night.

The Girl (very coolly)—Really.

A. L.—Then I pulled up two more blankets and shut the windows.

—Contributed.

**Heard At Saratoga**

"How sweet of you to back that horse because it had the same name that I have."

"Yes, and it has the same habits you have too—it came in half an hour late."

—Contributed.

**It All Depends**

Pfc—How did you get that sore jaw?

Pvt.—A girl cracked a smile.

Pfc.—Well, elucidate. What has that got to do with it?

Pvt.—You see, it was my smile that she cracked.

—Contributed.

**ASK THE JOURNAL**

SEND your queries to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR** and an answer will be given as soon as possible after receipt either in this column or by mail. Questions relative to living conditions at Army posts or Navy shore stations will be answered in detail by letter.

B. H. G.—We can inform you that on July 1 there were 728 warrant officers in the Army exclusive of band leaders and mine planter service. The War Department estimates that as the rate of attrition is about 60 per year it will be about two years before the surplus is removed. No plans have as yet been made as to the procedure in appointing warrant officers when the number in service gets below the authorized strength but it is probable that a new eligible list will be compiled rather than appointments made from the old list which appointments were made from ten years ago.

W. R. R.—Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bridges, the Adjutant General of the Army, was a first lieutenant of Infantry in 1899 and 1900 and was the only "Bridges" in the Army at that time.

Explanation of the case described in "Believe It or Not" is undoubtedly that the person who enlisted in the Army at the age of 14 years during the Spanish-American War misrepresented his age or else there was some mistake in the enlistment, for the age limit for entrance in the Army was not lowered to that age during the period of the war.

**IN THE JOURNAL****10 Years Ago**

Col. R. C. Davis, 55th Inf., has been assigned under the direction of the Chief of Staff to special duty investigating causes of delay in handling papers between all branches and bureaus and the War Department and is to recommend measures for removing the causes of delay in this connection.

**20 Years Ago**

Lt. Anton C. Cron, 10th U. S. Inf., who recently entered on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, is spending the school vacation with his family at Red Park, Portage Lake, Mich. He will resume his duties at Lansing about Sept. 15.

**30 Years Ago**

Lt. J. G. Leonard, of the USS Kentucky, was one of the official representatives of the Navy at the inauguration of Governor Taft at Manila on July 4 (1901).

**40 Years Ago**

A wide circle of friends will welcome the assignment of Ens. J. H. Gibbons, USN, to duty at the Naval Academy.

**60 Years Ago**

It is reported that Lieutenant General Sheridan is going to make a tour of about 2,000 miles in an ambulance through the Far West, to inspect all the military posts and establishments.



War Dept.  
Corps Areas

# OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.  
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## ARMY ORDERS

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, relieved from detail as member of board of officers appointed for the purpose of recommending individuals who should be awarded decorations as authorized by act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and amendatory acts, and the act approved July 2, 1926. (Aug. 14.)

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, C. OF ST.

Maj. J. McD. Thompson, from detail as member of GSC, from assignment to General Staff with troops and is assigned to duty with QMC, on arrival U. S.; assigned to Holabird gm. depot, Baltimore, Md., on completion of present tour of foreign service, proceed there for duty until opening of 1932-33 course in QMC Motor Transport School, when he will report comdt. for duty as student. (Aug. 17.)

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. L. DEWITT, THE QMG Col. W. R. Gibson, from duty in office of QMG, Wash., D. C., and additional duty as member of board for study and investigation of battlefields, Oct. 30, proceed to N. Y. C., assume duty as officer in charge of port of embarkation in N. Y. C., for mothers and widows making pilgrimage to cemeteries of Europe. (Aug. 14.)

Col. F. W. Van Duyn, from detail to OR, 5th CA, from duty with nondivisional gm. units, Louisville, Ky. (Aug. 14.)

Capt. H. W. Beyett, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe, from station in Paris, France, Sept. 15, assigned to duty at Ft. McClellan, Ala. (Aug. 15.)

Col. W. C. Jones, detailed a member of board of officers to meet for purpose of providing for study and investigation of battlefields in U. S. for commemorative purposes, vice Col. W. R. Gibson, QMC, relieved. (Aug. 15.)

Capt. A. L. Koch, in addition to other duties, assigned to duty at New Cumberland general depot, New Cumberland, Pa., during absence of Maj. A. M. Wilson, QMC. (Aug. 17.)

Capt. G. F. Hobson, from duty at N. Y. gen. depot, assigned to American Battle Monuments Commission, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Aug. 18.)

### MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, THE SG The assignment of Contract Surgeon J. M. Gilchrist, USA, to active duty at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1, announced. (Aug. 14.)

### Medical Corps

Maj. J. N. Williams, from duty at general dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C., proceed to N. Y. C., sail for S. F., Calif., Nov. 4; on arrival proceed to El Paso, Tex., report comdg. offr. Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, for duty. (Aug. 14.)

### Dental Corps

Lt. Col. R. F. Patterson, Ft. Banks, Mass., proceed to home and await retirement. (Aug. 17.)

### Veterinary Corps

2nd Lt. G. T. Price, from duty at Carlisle Bks., Pa., proceed to Wash., D. C., report AMC, Aug. 25, for purpose of pursuing a course of instr. at Army Veterinary School. (Aug. 14.)

### FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. R. L. CARMICHAEL, C. OF F. Maj. A. H. Willis, from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., proceed to N. Y. C., sail Sept. 23 for Europe, proceed to Paris, France, take station, report to officer in charge pilgrimage of mothers and widows for duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe. (Aug. 15.)

Capt. Hugh Whitt, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe and from station in Paris, France, Nov. 1, assigned to duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., proceed to Ft. Monroe, report comdg. gen. for duty as finance officer, USA, Ft. Monroe, Va. (Aug. 15.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. LYTLE BROWN, C. OF E. Col. Herbert Deakne, from detail and duty with OR, 3rd CA. (Aug. 14.)

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. H. L. GILCHRIST, C. OF CWS Capt. M. H. Houser, from duty at hq., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., proceed to S. F., Calif., sail Nov. 25 for Hawaiian Dept. (Aug. 18.)

### CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. J. E. YATES, C. OF CHAPLAINS Ch. J. J. Babet, from duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., assigned to station at Ft. McDowell, Calif., proceed to N. Y. C., sail Nov. 4 for S. F., Calif., proceed to Ft. McDowell, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 17.)

### CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. G. V. HENRY, C. OF CAV. Capt. C. R. McLennan, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe, from station in N. Y. C., Sept. 15, assigned to 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. Dak. (Aug. 17.)

## Status of Promotion in Service

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Aug. 21, 1931

Rear Adm. Clark Woodward, Capt. E. D. Washburn, Comdr. R. H. Booth, Lt. Comdr. F. A. Ruf, Lt. J. E. Fuller.

### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. C. P. Kindelberger, Capt. H. H. Lane, Comdr. G. W. Calver, Lt. Comdr. J. B. Bostick, Lt. H. O. Cozby, Jr.

### Dental Corps

Comdr. E. E. Harris, Lt. Comdr. R. W. Quesinberry, Lt. W. R. Burns.

### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. P. K. Van Mater, Comdr. S. R. White, Lt. Comdr. A. M. Bryan, Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr., Lt. (jg) E. A. Chatham.

### Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. R. B. Drinan.

### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. W. A. Sullivan, Lt. E. E. Sprung.

### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. R. D. Spalding, Lt. Comdr. H. W. Johnson, Lt. H. A. Bolles.

### USMC PROMOTION STATUS

Aug. 21, 1931

Last Commissioned Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

### Colonel

S. Williams, AQM G. M. Kincade

### Lieutenant Colonel

R. Coyle P. H. Torrey

### Major

L. W. Whaley W. C. James

### Captain

P. R. Colley R. S. Pendleton

### First Lieutenant

E. L. Pugh Lawrence Norman

## CORPS AREA

### SEVENTH CORPS AREA

Hq., Omaha, Nebr.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD

Col. Alfred Brandt, C. of St.

Leave of absence for 10 days, Aug. 7, is granted to Capt. George A. Jackson, Inf.

Leave of absence for 3 days, Aug. 10, is granted Col. F. B. Edwards, CAC.

Leave of absence for 4 days, Aug. 13, is granted W. O. H. R. Schucker, USA.

Leave of absence for 2 months, Aug. 11, is granted Maj. J. O. Daly, FA.

Leave of absence, 1 month and 14 days, Sept. 1, is granted Maj. E. L. Pell, Inf.

Leave of absence for 1 month, Aug. 19, is granted 2nd Lt. Reuben Kyle, AC.

Leave of absence for 15 days, Aug. 31, is granted Maj. F. L. Walker, Inf.

Leave of absence for 16 days, Aug. 10, is granted Capt. J. E. Allison, USA, ret.

Leave of absence for 2 months, Aug. 31, is granted W. O. E. Daines, USA.

Leave of absence for 21 days, Sept. 1, is granted Maj. J. M. Murphy, Inf.

Leave of absence for 2 months, on arrival U. S., is granted Capt. C. B. Gaskins, Inf.

Leave of absence for 15 days, Sept. 1, is granted Maj. E. L. Titus, MC.

Maj. W. A. Cophorne, CWS, proceed Aug. 10 to Camp Ashland, Nebr., reporting to Senior Instr., NG Field Training Camp, for temporary duty as instructor in Chemical Warfare, on completion return to proper station.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. H. G. BISHOP, C. OF FA Capt. W. H. Maris, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe, from station in N. Y. C., Sept. 15, assigned to 17th FA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (Aug. 17.)

2nd Lt. T. J. Counihan, from duty at Ft. Lewis, Wash., proceed to S. F., Calif., sail Nov. 25 for Hawaiian Dept. (Aug. 17.)

Maj. J. M. Eager, from duty in Wash., D. C., detailed for duty with OR, 3rd CA, Aug. 21, report 3rd CA, for instr. (Aug. 17.)

Col. Eben Swift, Jr., from detail with OR, 3rd CA, from duty with 9th Div., station at Pittsburgh, Pa., proceed to N. Y. C., Nov. 4, for Hawaiian Dept. (Aug. 17.)

Capt. R. V. K. Harris, Jr., from duty at Ft. Robinson, Nebr., Sept. 1, detailed for duty with OR, 6th CA, proceed to Wausau, Wis., for duty. (Aug. 18.)

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. W. GULICK, C. OF CA Lt. Col. F. Q. C. Gardner, from hq., det., Hq. 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 2, detailed as member of GSC, assigned to General Staff with troops, report comdg. gen., 8th CA, for duty with GSC. (Aug. 14.)

2nd Lt. J. R. Lovell, placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights for the purpose of acting as observer in connection with special antiaircraft tests, air maneuvers, or antiaircraft target practice, which duty will require frequent and

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Aug. 14, 1931.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Wildurr Willding, CE, No. 5, Page 158, July Army List and Directory. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—William S. Browning, FA.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—William H. Shepherd, FA, No. 584, Page 160. Vacancies—None. Senior Maj.—Marshall G. Randol, FA.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Leigh Bell, Inf., No. 2310, Page 166. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—George F. Spann, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Lowell A. Ellicott, CWS, No. 5721, Page 178. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—James T. Curry, jr., Air Corps.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Burgio D. Gill, CAC, No. 8435, Page 188. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—William W. O'Connor, Inf.

Vacancies in the grade of 2nd Lt., none.

## NATIONAL GUARD

### TEXAS

A leave of absence for 30 days with permission to leave the State, is granted the following named officers of the Texas National Guard:

Lt. Col. Walter B. Pyron, Cav., USA, and Capt. Harry L. Virden, Cav., USA.

Verbal orders of the Adjutant General, issued Aug. 4, authorizing the transfer of Cpl. William L. Southard, Troop E, 112th Cav., under the provisions of Par. 39, NGR 25, to the Assigned National Guard Reserve and assigning him to Troop E, 112th Cav., are hereby confirmed and made of record.

Verbal orders of the Adjutant General, dated July 27, authorizing the transfer of Capt. Reuben B. Nichols, Co. C, 141st Inf., to the National Guard Reserve, upon his own request, under the provisions of Par. 11 (2) NGR 30, are hereby confirmed and made of record.

Verbal orders of the Adjutant General, issued July 29, authorizing the transfer of Pvt. William T. Tooley, Co. B, 144th Inf., under the provisions of Par. 39a, NGR 25, to the Assigned National Guard Reserve and assigned to the organization indicated after his name, are hereby confirmed and made of record.

Verbal orders of the Adjutant General, issued Aug. 4, authorizing the transfer of Pvt. William L. Southard, Troop E, 112th Cav., under the provisions of Par. 39a, NGR 25, to the Assigned National Guard Reserve and assigning him to Troop E, 112th Cav., are hereby confirmed and made of record.

regular participation in aerial flights, vice 1st Lt. C. W. Gettys, CAC, Aug. 17, relieved. (Aug. 17.)

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. S. O. FUQUA, C. OF INF. 1st Lt. C. H. Hart, Jr., from duty in Hawaiian Dept., assigned to 25th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. (Aug. 14.)

Maj. V. G. Olsmith, placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights for purpose of study and operation of tactical maneuvers and AC problems while on duty on staff and faculty of AC Tactical School, Sept. 1. (Aug. 14.)

Maj. A. E. Sawkins, from detail to OR, 6th CA, from duty with 86th Div. (Aug. 14.)

Maj. W. F. Ayer, from duty with 18th Inf., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., detailed as member of GSC, assigned to GSC with troops. (Aug. 15.)

2nd Lt. W. B. Carlock, assigned to 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak., on completion of present tour of foreign service. (Aug. 17.)

Col. E. B. Mitchell, from station at Ft. Mason, Calif., from duty as commanding officer U. S. Army Transport "Somme" on arrival N. Y. C., Sept. 18, report N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty as comdg. offr., U. S. Army Transport Republic. (Aug. 17.)

Capt. C. P. Lunch, from duty with 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., detailed at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, proceed to Stillwater, Okla., Sept. 1, for duty. (Aug. 18.)

Col. P. M. Shaffer, from detail as instr., Iowa NG, Des Moines, Iowa, proceed to N. Y. C., sail Nov. 4 for Panama Canal Dept. (Aug. 18.)

Maj. T. F. Hardin, Council Bluffs, Iowa, proceed to home, Aug. 28, and await retirement. (Aug. 13.)

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. B. FECHET, C. OF AC 2nd Lt. H. F. McCaffery, from duty at Mitchell Fld., N. Y., assigned to station at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., proceed there for duty. (Aug. 14.)

## NAVY ORDERS

Aug. 13, 1931

Capt. H. P. Perrill, ors. April 25, 1931, revoked. Det. duty as Sr. Member, Bd. of Inspn. and Survey, Pac. Coast Sect., San Francisco; to duty as member of the above board.

Comdr. H. R. Hein, det. Office, Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., about Sept. 30; to duty as navigating officer, USS Nevada.

Lt. G. L. Russell, on Aug. 15, 1931, det. duty USS Sirius; to exam. for retirement. Upon completion thereof to wait for orders in Wash., D. C.

Lt. T. F. Wellings, det. aide and flag lieutenant on staff, Train Sqd. 1, Base Force; to duty as aide and flag lieutenant on staff of Rear Adm. Marshall, Comdr. Train Sqd. 1, Base Force.

Lt. John Whalen, det. USS Kittery about Aug. 7; to Rec. Sta., Hampton Rds., Va.

Lt. (jg) J. M. B. R. Armstrong, ors. April 9 modified. Carry out remainder ors.

Lt. (jg) A. D. J. Farrell, det. USS Bab-bitt after Sept. 1 to temp. duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Daniel Carlson, det. USS Idaho about Sept. 5; to USS Nevada.

Ens. F. V. H. Hilles, ors. July 7 revoked; to continue duty USS Idaho.

Ens. A. S. Miller, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 10; to USS Louisville.

Ens. C. A. Walker, jr., det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 6; to Asiatic Station.

The following Ensigns have been detached from their respective stations and assigned to duty under instruction at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., with authority to delay in reporting until Oct. 9, 1931:

Ensigns H. P. Badger, from USS Marblehead; P. B. Blackburn, jr., from USS Milwaukee; D. B. Brokenshire, from USS Raleigh; K. M. Gentry, from USS Omaha; V. S. Gaulin, from USS Marblehead; J. T. Hayward, from USS Richmond; Durand Kiefer, from USS Northampton; F. W. Laing, from USS Chester; S. B. Perreault, from USS Marblehead; H. G. Sanchez, from USS Trenton and H. C. Wygant, jr., from USS Memphis.

Lt. (jg) E. D. Pearson (MC), det. Naval Hosp., Mare Is., Calif., about July 25; to temp. duty Rec. Ship at New York.

Comdr. E. C. Edwards (SC), det. Bu. S. & A.; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. C. W. Baker (SC), det. duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to such duty as may be assigned at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. J. H. Gallion (SC), det. USS Nokomis about Sept. 20; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Hampton Rds., Va.

Aug. 14, 1931

Lt. Comdr. J. F. Crowell, Ret., relieved from all active duty; to home.

Lt. Harold Bye, relieved from all active duty; to home.

Lt. H. C. Fitz, det. Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., about Sept. 5; to Harvard University Law School, Boston, Mass.

Lt. H. H. Goodwin, det. VF Sqd. 1B (USS Saratoga) about Aug. 22; to Bu. Aero.

Lt. (jg) B. B. C. Lovett, det. VO Sqd. 2B (USS Idaho) about Sept. 1; to USS Texas for duty with VO Sqd. 1B. Ors. Aug. 5 revoked.

Lt. (jg) I. H. Nunn, det. Office, Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., about Sept. 5; to Harvard University Law School, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) R. E. Perry, det. Office, Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept.; to Harvard University Law School, Boston, Mass.

Ens. O. J. Earle, det. USS Cincinnati after Sept. 1; to temp. duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. D. A. Harris, det. USS Cincinnati after Sept. 1; to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. W. C. Kaiser, det. USS Concord after Sept. 1; to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. L. L. Koepke, det. USS Concord after Sept. 1; to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. L. T. Morse, det. USS Cincinnati after Sept. 1; to temp. duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. H. J. Lehman (DC), det. Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Sept. 21; to USS Argonne.

Lt. Comdr. T. L. Sampsell (DC), det. 13th Naval Dist.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) H. P. Riebe (DC), det. USS Argonne about Sept. 27; to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. H. A. Miller (SC), det. USS Salinas about Sept. 20; to Offr. in Chg., Fuel Oil Sta., Yorktown, Va.

Ch. Bosn. F. E. Frost, det. USS Robin about Sept. 21; to USS Raleigh.

Ch. Bosn. J. W. Lennon, det. USS Raleigh about Sept. 28; to USS Reina Mercedes.

Ch. Mach. M. B. Cartmell, det. USS Kalmia about Oct. 1; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Mach. Harry Melker, det. Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif., about Oct. 1; to USS Altair.

Ch. Mach. O. D. Parker, det. USS Wyoming about Oct. 1; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. El. W. A. Vick, det. Subm. Base,



# ARMY ORDERS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

## LEAVES

Extension, 3 days, to Lt. Col. I. J. Phillipson, GSC. (Aug. 14.)  
 Extension, 7 days, to Lt. Col. G. B. Foster, Jr., MC. (Aug. 14.)  
 Eleven days, Aug. 20, to Lt. Col. Oldham Paisley, GSC. (Aug. 14.)  
 Two days, Aug. 17, to Maj. R. E. Lee, GSC. (Aug. 14.)  
 Fifteen days, Aug. 14, to Capt. M. A. Stuart, FA. (Aug. 14.)  
 Twenty days, Aug. 25, to Maj. W. L. Clark, OD. (Aug. 14.)  
 Three days, on arrival Panama, to Capt. N. L. Adams. (Aug. 14.)  
 One month, 18 days, Dec. 4, to 1st Lt. D. A. Newcomer, CE. (Aug. 14.)  
 One month, Sept. 1, to 1st Lt. C. K. Gailey, Jr., Inf. (Aug. 14.)  
 Two days, Aug. 18, to Maj. Gen. A. S. Bowley, Asst. Ch. of St. (Aug. 14.)  
 Fifteen days, Aug. 15, to Maj. Gen. S. O. Fuqua, C. of Inf. (Aug. 14.)  
 Extension, 7 days, to Capt. E. S. Barker, Inf. (Aug. 15.)  
 Two months, 15 days, Sept. 17, to 1st Lt. M. A. Fennell, Cav. (Aug. 15.)  
 Fifteen days, Aug. 17, to Maj. L. H. Hedrick, GSC. (Aug. 17.)  
 Extension, 4 days, to Maj. N. Y. Duhamel, CE. (Aug. 17.)  
 Extension, 5 days, to 1st Lt. M. W. Bonwell, Inf. (Aug. 17.)  
 Four days, Aug. 18, to Maj. C. B. Thummel, GSC. (Aug. 18.)  
 Three months, Aug. 19, to Maj. J. D. F. Tillson, GSC. (Aug. 18.)  
 Nine days, Aug. 18, to 2nd Lt. G. M. Allen, Jr., Inf. (Aug. 18.)

## PROMOTIONS

The promotion of Ch. G. F. Rixey to grade of major, Aug. 16, announced. (Aug. 17.)  
 The promotion of Capt. Albert Fields, DC, to major, Aug. 18, announced. (Aug. 18.)

## RESIGNATION

The resignation of 2nd Lt. Paul Burns, FA, of commission in Army, accepted by President. (Aug. 18.)

## ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Capt. R. W. Norton, from duty at Kansas City High Schools, Kansas City, Mo., detailed at Washington High Schools, proceed to Wash., D. C., report for duty accordingly. (Aug. 15.)  
 Lt. Col. G. V. Hedit, from duty in connection with recruiting at New Haven, Conn., from active duty, Oct. 19, proceed to home. (Aug. 17.)  
 Maj. Lanning Parsons, from duty at Carlisle School, Bamberg, S. C., from further active duty, Aug. 31, proceed to home. (Aug. 18.)

## WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. S. B. Schoolfield, from duty at hq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 4, proceed to home and await retirement. (Aug. 15.)

W. O. W. J. Callaghan, Bolling Fld., D. C., having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement, Aug. 31, announced. (Aug. 17.)

W. O. J. E. Robinson, from duty with harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va., assigned to duty on USA mine planter General William M. Grana, harbor defenses of Cristobal, C. Z., temporarily at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Aug. 18.)

## ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Cpl. L. J. Burns, Sig. Serv. Co., office of Ch. Sig. Offr., transferred in grade of private to 15th Sig. Serv. Co., proceed to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for duty. (Aug. 14.)

The following-named enlisted men will be sent from the station indicated opposite their names to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., reporting on or about Sept. 14, to the commandant the Signal School for the purpose of pursuing courses of instruction at the Signal School and upon completion of courses will return to their proper stations:

St. Sgt. Matthew J. Wiener, 1st Signal Company, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.  
 Sgt. Charles G. Wiener, 1st Signal Company, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.  
 Cpl. James W. Jones, 1st Signal Company, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Pvt. John Peterson, 1st Signal Company, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.  
 Pvt. Walter L. Ridling, 1st Signal Company, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Pvt. 1cl. Mickey C. O'Brien, 4th Sig. Co., Ft. Jay, N. Y.  
 Pvt. 1cl. William L. Grimes, 16th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Humphreys, Va.

Pvt. Charles F. Vale, 16th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Humphreys, Va.  
 Pvt. Augustus R. Urso, 16th Sig. Service Co., Langley Field, Va.

Pvt. 1cl. Robert G. Feaser, 5th Sig. Service Co., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Pvt. 1cl. Marion F. Brownfield, 18th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Pvt. 1cl. Joseph K. Szymkiewicz, 18th Sig. Service Co., Fairfield, Ohio.

Pvt. 1cl. Gerald Bush, 18th Sig. Service Co., Fairfield, Ohio.

Cpl. James A. Custer, 18th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Pvt. James G. Hayward, 19th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Pvt. 1cl. Alexander Dufresne, 19th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Pvt. Arthur W. Josseland, 7th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Pvt. Edward E. Powell, 7th Sig. Service Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Cpl. John R. Parker, 2nd Signal Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Cpl. Ahrie J. Handley, 2nd Signal Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Pvt. 1cl. William E. Keys, Sig. Det. 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 14.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Mstr. Sgt. H. A. Fagan, Med. Dept., placed on retired list at Letterman General Hospital, S. F., Calif., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 14.)

St. Sgt. Frank Williams, Hq. and Service Co., 6th Engrs., placed on retired list at Ft. Lawton, Wash., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 14.)

1st Sgt. A. R. Studivant, CAC, placed on retired list at Ft. Preble, Me., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 14.)

Mstr. Sgt. M. G. Scott, QMC, placed on retired list at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 17.)

Mstr. Sgt. Curtis King, Inf., placed on retired list at Vancouver Bks., Wash., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 17.)

1st Sgt. J. E. Brennan, 18th Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 17.)

Tech. Sgt. Mariano Asuncion, Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 18.)

Mstr. Sgt. W. R. Stewart, deml. on duty with OR, 5th CA, placed on retired list at Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 18.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. A. Zeller, CAC, placed on retired list at Ft. Preble, Me., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 18.)

Mstr. Sgt. C. F. Glidewell, QMC, placed on retired list at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 18.)

St. Sgt. W. A. Bertrand, AC, placed on retired list at Ft. Crockett, Tex., Aug. 31, sent to home. (Aug. 18.)

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

Maj. F. R. Kerr, Inf.-Res., to duty Oct. 24 at Wash., D. C., comdt. Army War College for purpose of pursuing a course of instr. (Aug. 14.)

Capt. T. H. Dameron, Qm.-Res., to active duty, Aug. 23, at Robinson's qm. depot, Ft. Robinson, Nebr., for training. (Aug. 14.)

2nd Lt. W. F. Talbot, CWS-Res., to active duty, Aug. 16, at Cambridge, Mass., for training at training center, Mass. Institute of Tech. (Aug. 14.)

2nd Lt. D. T. Confield, Air-Res., to active duty, Aug. 30, at Wash., D. C., Chief of AC, for training. (Aug. 14.)

Maj. John Calvin M. Des Isles, Spec.-Res., to active duty, Aug. 17, at Wash., D. C., Ch. of Engrs., for training. (Aug. 14.)

2nd Lt. J. M. Holmes, Air-Res., to active duty, Sept. 1, at Hawaiian Dept., for duty with a tactical unit of AC. (Aug. 14.)

1st Lt. H. J. Pere, Inf.-Res., to active duty, Aug. 20, at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., for training with 1st Tank Reg. (Aug. 15.)

1st Lt. H. B. Dierdorff, Dent.-Res., to active duty, Aug. 25, at Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., for duty. (Aug. 17.)

S. O. No. 194, W. D., Aug. 19, 1931

The following orders were received too late for classification:

## General Officers

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Learned, having attained the age of 64 years, Aug. 19, his retirement from active service, Aug. 31, announced.

## Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Thomas Brady, Jr., from duty at Ft. Sill, Okla., assigned to station at Philadelphia, Pa., proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., report Sept. 1, to comdt. QMC Sch., for duty as student in 1931-32 course.

Capt. W. K. Harvey, from duty at S. F. general depot, Ft. Mason, Calif., Oct. 1, assigned to station at Ft. Sill, Okla., proceed to that station, report comdg. gen. for duty as assistant to qm. of that post.

## Medical Corps

Lt. Col. W. H. Allen, detailed a member of Army retiring board to meet at hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., vice Lt. Col. A. P. Clark, MC, during the exam. of Capt. Elbert Cock, QMC, and 2nd Lt. H. A. K. Perrilliat, Cav., only.

## Corps of Engineers

Maj. B. C. Dunn, from duty in office Ch. of Engrs., Wash., D. C., Dec. 31, proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., report district engr. for duty as his asst.

## Chaplain Corps

Ch. V. R. Stoner, from duty at Ft. McDowell, Calif., sail from S. F., Calif., Oct. 14, for Hawaiian Dept.

## Cavalry

Lt. Col. V. W. Cooper, proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report comdg. offr. of that hospital, for treatment.

(Please turn to Next Page)

# NAVY ORDERS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

New London, Conn., about Dec. 1; to USS Vestal.

Ch. Rad. El. C. S. Denton, det. Naval Research Lab., Bellevue, D. C., about Oct. 1; to USS Idaho.

## Aug. 15, 1931

Capt. R. C. Davis, ors. April 24 modified. Det. duty as Naval Insp. of Machy., Westinghouse Elec. & Manufacturing Co., Essington, So. Phila., Pa., on Aug. 31, 1931, instead of when relieved.

Lt. Comdr. R. B. Matthews, uncompleted portion ors. April 8 revoked.

Lt. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems, det. Naval Academy about Sept. 19; to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept., for duty.

Lt. (jg) C. H. Coggins (MC), det. USS Concord about Aug. 25; to USS Raleigh.

Lt. (jg) A. W. Eyer (MC), det. Naval Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Aug. 31; to Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. W. T. Hopkins (SC), det. USS Cincinnati about Sept. 20; to 9th Naval Dist., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) J. J. McKinstry (SC), to duty as asst. for disbursing and addl. duty as asst. to supply officer, USS Wyoming, on Sept. 30.

Ens. T. L. Becknell, jr. (SC), on Sept. 30 to duty as asst. for disbursing and addl. duty as asst. to supply officer of the USS Arkansas.

Ch. Bosn. Daniel Dowling, det. USS Partridge about Oct. 5; to Naval Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Bosn. Albert Speaker, det. USS Melville about Oct. 5; to duty in command USS Challenge.

Ch. El. E. E. Callen, det. USS Argonaut about Sept. 25; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Carp. F. G. McKay, det. USS Omaha about Sept. 15; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Pay Clk. Carlisle Reid, det. Rec. Ship, San Francisco, to duty at the Naval Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Asiatic Despatch Orders of Aug. 10, 1931

Lt. Comdr. C. V. Rault (DC), det. USS Houston; to 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines.

Lt. Comdr. A. G. Lyle (DC), det. 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines; to USS Houston.

## Aug. 17, 1931

Lt. Comdr. B. H. Lingo, det. Naval Academy; to USS Arkansas as first lieu.

Lt. Comdr. Jerauld Wright, uncompleted portion ors. July 2 revoked. Det. Bu. Ord. about Aug. 22; to USS Salt Lake City for duty as 1st lieu.

Lt. (jg) J. M. Duke, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 26; to VS Sqd. 9S (USS Northampton).

Ens. J. A. Collett, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, about Aug. 26; to VS Sqd. 9S (USS Chester).

Ens. G. L. Huff, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, about Aug. 26; to VJ Sqd. 1F (USS Argonne).

Ens. C. L. Miller, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, about Aug. 26; to VP Sqd. 9F (USS Argonne).

Lt. Comdr. G. H. Dowling (MC), ors. July 27, revoked; to continue duty USS Bushnell.

Lt. E. H. Gale (SC), det. 5th Naval Dist. about Sept. 1; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. G. J. Cheatham (SC), det. Chg. of accts., Small Craft, Train Sqd. 2, Base Force, about Oct. 15; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Gun. Chesley Jones, det. USS Bass about Sept. 25; to duty in the Office of Insp. of Naval Mat'l., Boston, Mass.

Ch. Carp. P. J. Lynch, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Sept. 1; to Navy Yard, N. Y.

Ch. Mach. Will Mueller, det. USS Texas about Oct. 6; to USS Rigel for duty.

Ch. Carp. J. P. Emms, det. Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif., about Oct. 1; to Asiatic Sta.

Ch. Carp. James Sanders, det. about Aug. 15 from duty as Asst. Insp. of Naval Aircraft, Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.; to duty on board the USS Argonne.

Ch. Carp. M. M. Saylor, det. USS Argonne about Sept. 1; to Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. W. L. A. Strawbridge, det. Bu. S. and A.; to USS Wright.

## Aug. 18, 1931

Lt. M. I. Black, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Lt. M. J. Conlon, det. Naval Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.; to USS Henderson for duty.

Lt. W. S. Cunningham, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. G. F. J. Labelle, relieved from all active duty about Jan. 15; to home.

Lt. Lucien Ragonnet, det. Bu. Nav.; to command USS Teal.

Lt. M. A. Schur, det. VO Sqd. 4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Lt. (jg) W. H. Albach, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. (jg) L. L. Black, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. (jg) E. J. Boughton, 3rd, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. (jg) G. R. Dyson, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Lt. (jg) A. G. Gaden, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Lt. (jg) L. J. Geiger, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. (jg) M. A. Nation, det. VO Sqd. 4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Lt. (jg) H. L. Hoerner, det. VO Sqd. 2B; to VO Sqd. 4B (USS California).

Lt. (jg) M. F. Leslie, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Lt. (jg) R. A. Mitchell, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 12; to USS New York.

Lt. (jg) W. A. Schoech, det. VO Sqd.

4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Lt. (jg) T. U. Sisson, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Lt. (jg) C. J. Skelly, det. VO Sqd. 4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Lt. (jg) C. F. Sullivan, det. VO Sqd. 3B; to VO Sqd. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Ens. C. G. Hall, det. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 12; to USS Tennessee.

Ens. F. E. Hall, det. VO Sqd. 4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Ens. E. S. Marshall, ors. July 7 revoked. Det. USS Idaho; to communication duty, Battle Force.

Ens. J. C. Renard, det. VO Sqd. 4B; to VO Sqd. 3B (USS Tennessee).

Lt. Comdr. W. W. Behlow (MC), relieved from all active duty; to home.

Lt. Comdr. G. C. Wilson (MC), to duty involving flying (USS Langley).

Lt. G. S. Bower (SC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about Sept. 24; to USS New York.

Lt. H. H. Hines (SC), det. 5th Naval Dist.; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. T. W. S. Runyon (SC), det. 15th Naval Dist. about Sept. 20; to Naval Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. H. T. Smith (SC), relieved additional duty; to continue duty as commissary officer, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. E. F. Sparks (SC), det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., about Oct. 20; to USS Colorado for duty.

Ch. Gnr. A. S. Fenton, det. Naval Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., about Oct. 12; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Mach. E. L. Bourke, det. USS Altair about Sept. 30; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Ch. Mach. H. I. Edwards, det. USS Saratoga about Sept. 26; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Mach. J. L. Kirk, det. USS Saratoga about Oct. 15; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Rad. El. W. H. Recksiek, det. USS Holland about Oct. 8; to duty as Off. in Chg., Naval Radio Sta., Mare Is., Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. C. A. Anderson, det. USS Reina Mercedes about Oct. 1; to USS Bridge.

Asiatic Despatch Orders of Aug. 17, 1931

Lt. W. P. Hepburn, to Dest. Sqd., Asiatic.

Lt. S. K. Groseclose, to Dest. Sqd., Asiatic.

Lt. S. K. Hall, to Dest. Sqd., Asiatic.

Lt. J. S. Hawkins, to Dest. Sqd., Asiatic.

Lt. G. M. Dunsinberre, to duty Subm. Sqds., Asiatic.

Lt. (jg) F. C. Layne, to duty Subm. Sqds., Asiatic.

Lt. (jg) H. D. Claiborne, det. USS Helena; to duty as attache, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Ens. C. F. Phillips, ors. to USS Finch revoked; to continue duty USS Beaver.

Ens. I. B. Monahan, ors. to USS Heron revoked; to continue duty USS Canopus.

## Aug. 19, 1931

Lt. V. O. Clapp, det. Naval Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., about Nov. 21; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. R. E. Davenport, det. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to USS Kittery for duty.

Lt. F. J. Legere, det. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to USS Salinas for duty.

Lt. R. A. McClellan, det. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. C. H. Sanders, det. USS Idaho; to USS Evans.

Lt. Comdr. T. C. Gibbs (SC), det. USS Mississippi about Sept. 30; to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. W. M. Christie (SC), det. USS Arkansas about Oct. 20; to Naval Supply Depot, N. Y.

Lt. J. L. H. Clarholm (SC), det. USS Wyoming about Oct. 20; to Naval Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Bosn. E. H. Wootan, det. USS Tannock about Oct. 6; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Gnr. William Cronan, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about Nov. 15; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Gnr. V. A. Strunk, det. USS Holland about Oct. 3; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.



## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

## Field Artillery

1st Lt. L. E. Snell, from detail with OR. 2nd CA, from duty with Artillery group, N. Y. C., sail Nov. 4 for Hawaiian Dept.

## Infantry

Capt. F. L. Burns, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe, station in Paris, France, Sept. 15, assigned to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

2nd Lt. B. McK. Greeley, from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe and from station in Paris, France, Sept. 15, assigned to duty at Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. J. T. Harris, from duty with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe, station in N. Y. C., Sept. 15, assigned to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

## Air Corps

1st Lt. J. K. Nissley, from duty at Rockwell Fld., Calif., detailed with OR. 9th CA, Long Beach, Calif., proceed there for duty.

## Leaves

Two days, Aug. 24, to Lt. Col. A. C. Turner, GSC.

Four days, Aug. 21, to Maj. E. P. Denison, GSC.

Eighteen days, Sept. 13, to 1st Lt. R. G. Lovett, CE.

Extension, 10 days, to 2nd Lt. W. W. O'Connor, Inf.

## Resignations

The resignation by 2nd Lt. R. H. Lane, FA, of his commission as an officer of Army, accepted by President.

## Retirement of Enlisted Men

Mstr. Sgt. H. H. Hightower, deml. rec. serv., placed on retired list at Army recruiting station, N. Y. C., Aug. 31, sent to home.

St. Sgt. D. J. Collins, Engr., placed on retired list at Schofield Bks., Hawaii, Aug. 31, sent to home.

Sgt. Luis Roman, Inf., placed on retired list at San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 31, sent to home.

Cpl. Arturo Gimenez, Inf., placed on retired list at post of San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 31, sent to home.

Lt. Col. R. L. O'Brien, Spec. Res., to active duty, Nov. 16, at AC procurement planning representative, N. Y. C., for training.

1st Lt. H. L. Faragher, Spec. Res., to active duty, Nov. 16, at N. Y. C., reporting AC procurement planning representative, for training.

2nd Lt. L. L. Waite, Air-Res., to active duty, Nov. 2, at N. Y. C., AC procurement planning representative, for training.

## LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

S. O. No. 195, Aug. 20, 1931

The following orders were received too late for classification:

## Medical Department

The assignment of Contract Surgeon L. F. Hansbrough, USA, on active duty at Front Royal gm. depot, Front Royal, Va., Aug. 15, announced.

## Medical Corps

The following from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe from station at Paris, France, Sept. 15, assigned to station indicated after name:

Maj. S. M. Corbett, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Maj. A. W. Kenner, Ft. Banks, Mass.; Maj. C. L. Maxwell, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. G. C. Beach, jr., from duty in connection with pilgrimage of mothers and widows to cemeteries of Europe and from station at Paris, France, Sept. 15, assigned to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

## Corps of Engineers

1st Lt. A. M. Neilson, in addition to other duties, at Charleston, W. Va., detailed for duty with OR. 5th CA, Aug. 20.

## Cavalry

Col. P. W. Corbusier, from detail as instr., Aex. NG, San Antonio, Tex., detailed for duty with OR. 9th CA, proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty.

Maj. J. P. Aleshire, from duty with 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va., Oct. 18, detailed a member of GSC, assigned to War Dept. Gen. Staff, proceed to Wash., D. C., report Chief of Staff for duty.

## Field Artillery

Lt. Col. G. A. Taylor, from detail with OR. 5th CA, assigned to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## Infantry

Capt. E. H. Tilton, from duty as instr., La. NG, station at Monroe, La., assigned to 2nd Div., proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. A. F. Dannemiller, from duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 12, assigned to Inf. of 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. Karl Truesdell, from detail with OR. 3rd CA, Wash., D. C., proceed to N. Y. C., sail Jan. 13, for Philippine Islands.

Maj. P. L. Ransom, from duty in historical section, Army War College, Wash., D. C., Sept. 1, detailed at Citadel, proceed to Charleston, S. C., for duty.

Col. C. H. Miller, from duty at Ft. Eustis, Va., on departure of that regiment from Ft. Eustis, for Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., assigned to 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Col. J. M. Petty, from assignment to 1st Tank Regiment, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., assigned to 34th Inf., on arrival of that regiment at Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., from Ft. Eustis, Va.

## Air Corps

2nd Lt. E. L. Rhodes, from detail in AC, from duty at Brooks Fld., Tex., proceed to Ft. Riley, Kans., report comdt. Cav. Sch., for duty as student in 1931-32 course.

## Leaves

Three days, Aug. 22, to Maj. W. W.

## U. S. FLEET DIRECTORY

Aug. 20, 1931

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic "Care of Postmaster, New York City."

Adm. J. V. Chase, Commander in Chief, USS Texas (flagship), San Diego, Calif.

Address all mail for vessels of Battle Force as follows: Battleship Divisions, Care of Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif.; Submarine Divisions, and Destroyer Squadrons, Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif.

## BATTLE FORCE

Adm. F. H. Schofield, commander in chief, California (flagship).

## Battleships

Vice Adm. R. H. Leigh, Commander. Division 1—Idaho, Maryland, Seattle to San Francisco; California, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Division 2—Mississippi, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; New Mexico, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division 3—New York, Bellingham, Wash.; Oklahoma, Seattle to San Francisco; Pennsylvania, Balboa to San Pedro; Arizona, Balboa to San Pedro; Nevada, San Pedro, Calif.

Division 4—West Virginia, Tennessee, Seattle to San Francisco; Colorado, San Pedro, Calif.

## Destroyers, Battle Force.

Rear Adm. W. H. Standley, Commander.

## Flotilla Two

Rigel, San Diego; Detroit (flagship of Admiral Standley), Navy Yard, Mare Island; Melville (tender), San Diego; Altair, San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four—Decatur (leader), Seattle to San Francisco.

Division 10—Trevor, Perry, Wasmuth, San Diego, Calif.; Zane, San Diego, Calif.

Division 11—Hubert, Mare Island; Preble, Noa, San Diego, Calif.; Wm. B. Preston, San Diego, Calif.

Division 12—Hovey, Long, Southard, Seattle to San Francisco; Chandler, Mare Island, Calif.

Dick, AGD.

One month, 15 days, Nov. 13, to Maj. W. O. H. Prosser, MC.

Extension, 10 days, to Capt. R. C. Moffat, AC.

One month, 15 days, on arrival U. S., to 1st Lt. C. H. Hart, jr.

One month, 15 days, Sept. 4, to 1st Lt. W. H. Powell, jr.

Extension, 15 days, to 1st Lt. W. G. Smith, AC.

## Promotion

The promotion of 2nd Lt. B. D. Gill, CAC, to 1st Lt., Aug. 18 announced.

## Resignation

The resignation by 2nd Lt. Philip Van Dick, Inf., of his commission as an officer of USA, accepted by President.

## Orders to Enlisted Men

The following named enlisted men of the Ordnance Department will be sent to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to report to the commandant the Ordnance Field Service School Sept. 9, for the purpose of taking courses of instruction indicated opposite their names:

## Ft. Adams, R. I.

Pvt. William F. Kane, of Narragansett Bay. Cr. 9, auto mechanic.

## West Point, N. Y.

Pvt. James McDaniel, 29th Ord. Co. Cr. 3, carpenter.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Pvt. Merrill G. Blair, 44th Ord. Co. Cr. 1, armorer.

Pvt. Harold L. Moffit, 44th Ord. Co. Cr. 10, munitions worker.

Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Pvt. William H. Fryberger, 30th Ord. Co. Cr. 3, Carpenter.

## Ft. Eustis, Va.

Pvt. Adam E. Goodman, 19th Ord. Co. Cr. 9, auto mechanic.

Pvt. Acton B. Holst, 19th Ord. Co. Cr. 9, auto mechanic.

Pvt. Kenneth D. Mergler, 19th Ord. Co. Cr. 7, machinist.

Pvt. Robert Bailey, 32nd Ord. Co. Cr. 12, welder.

Pvt. Fabian H. Mikulewicz, 32nd Ord. Co. Cr. 5, electrician.

## Portsmouth, Va.

Pvt. John M. Susko, 56th Ord. Co., Nansmond ord. depot. Cr. 4, clerk.

Pvt. James R. Yapp, 56th Ord. Co., Nansmond ord. depot. Cr. 9, auto mechanic.

## Ft. Monroe, Va.

PFC John Kanishock, HD of Chesapeake Bay. Cr. 12, welder.

## Ft. Hoyle, Md.

PFC Jesse L. Mooberry, 15th Ord. Co. Cr. 9, auto mechanic.

## Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. Charlie C. Meeks, 72nd Ord. Co. Cr. 4, clerk.

## Savanna, Ill.

PFC Frank S. Jagielski, 52nd Ord. Co., Savanna ord. depot. Cr. 10, munitions worker.

## Rock Island, Ill.

PFC Clayton C. Sabin, 33rd Ord. Co., Rock Island Arsenal. Cr. 4, clerk.

## Retirement of Enlisted Men

Tech. Sgt. James Shell, QMC, placed on retired list at Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 31, sent to home.

Mr. Sgt. C. J. Green, Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Howard, Md., Aug. 31, sent to home.

Mr. Sgt. Valentine Carbonel, Cav., placed on retired list at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Aug. 31, sent to home.

Mr. Sgt. George Pow, Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 31, sent to home.

Squadron Two—Litchfield (leader), San Diego, Calif.

Division 4—Dent, Talbot, Waters, San Diego; Rathburne, Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Division 5—Dorsey, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.; Roper, Elliott, San Diego, Calif.; Lea, San Diego, Calif.

Division 6—Aaron Ward, Seattle to San Francisco; Crowninshield, Hale, Buchanan, San Diego, Calif.

Division 16—Broome, Alden, Pruitt, Sicard, Seattle to San Francisco.

## Aircraft, Battle Force

Rear Adm. H. E. Yarnell, Commander. Carrier Division 2—Saratoga, Lexington, San Pedro; Gannett, San Francisco, Calif.

## Minecraft, Battle Force

Rear Adm. George T. Pettingill, Commander.

Oglala (flagship), Pearl Harbor, T. H. Division 1—Ramsay, Gamble, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Breese, Mare Island, Calif.; Montgomery, San Diego.

Division 2—Tanager, Whippoorwill, Quail, Pearl Harbor; Lark, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

## BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. Henry H. Hough, Commander.

Argonne (flagship of Adm. Hough), San Pedro, Calif.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Vestal, Bridge, Newport, R. I.; Brazos, Newport, R. I.

Train Squadron 2—Relief, Seattle to San Francisco; Medusa, San Pedro, Calif.; Arctic, Mare Island; Cuyama, Pearl Harbor to San Pedro; Neches, San Pedro, Calif.

## SCOUTING FORCE

Vice Adm. A. L. Willard, Commander.

Send mail "Care of Postmaster, New York City."

Augusta (flagship of Admiral Willard) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cruisers, Scouting Force

Vice Adm. Geo. R. Marvell, Commander.

Division 5—Chicago, Newport, R. I.; Salt Lake City, Hampton Roads; Louisville, New London.

Division 4—Northampton, Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Chester, Stamford, Conn.

Division 2—Memphis, Marblehead, Richmond, Trenton, Bridgeport, Conn.

Division 3—Concord, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cincinnati, New Haven, Conn.

## Training Squadron

Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Wyoming, Arkansas (flagship), Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Destroyer Squadron 10

Division 28—Fairfax, Bermuda; Taylor, Halifax, N. S.; Hamilton, Bermuda; Claxton, Hampton Roads, Va.

Division 29—Wickes, Philip, Evans, Bermuda; Tillman, Halifax, N. S.

## Aircraft, Scouting Force

## Carrier Division 1

Capt. Geo. W. Steele, Commander.

Wright, Hampton Roads, Va.; Sandpiper, Teal, Hampton Roads; Swan, Hampton Roads to Key West, Fla.; Langley, Norfolk, Va.

## Destroyers, Scouting Force

Rear Adm. W. D. Leahy, Commander.

## Flotilla 1

Raleigh (flagship), Newport, R. I.; Manley, Newport, R. I.

## Marine Corps Orders

No changes were announced on Aug. 14 and 15, 1931.

Aug. 17, 1931

Capt. Louis Cukela, on Sept. 10 detached MB, NYd, Washington, D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. O. A. Hill, detached MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass., to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. T. J. McQuade, detached AS, ECEF, MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. R. A. Olson, orders to MB, Norfolk NYd, Portsmouth, Va., modified to MB, NYd, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. F. C. Croft, orders from AS, WCEF, NAS, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to AS, Second Brigade, Nicaragua, revoked.

No changes were announced on Aug. 18.

Aug. 19, 1931

Col. Thomas Holcomb, on Aug. 17 detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Col. P. M. Rixey, on Aug. 17 detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. H. W. Stone, detached MB, NS, Cavite, P. I., to Department of the Pacific via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from Manila, P. I., on or about Aug. 18.

Capt. L. G. DeHaven, orders to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., modified to MB, NYd, Philadelphia, Pa., to report not later than Sept. 8.

2nd Lt. R. T. Carleson, detached MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass., to MB, NYd, Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. J. H. Griebel, detached Second Brigade, Nicaragua, to MB, Norfolk NYd, Portsmouth, Va., for duty and to Naval Hospital, Norfolk NYd, for treatment.

2nd Lt. T. B. Hughes, detached MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass., to MB, NYd, Boston, Mass.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. W. G. Allen, detached MD, NP, NYd, Mare Island, Calif., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

Squadron 1—Dallas, Newport, R. I.; Whitney, Newport, R. I.

Division 1—Blakely, Biddle, Breckinridge, Barney, Newport, R. I.

Division 2—J. Fred Talbott, Newport, R. I.; Ellis, Norfolk, Va.; Bernadou, Cole, Dupont, Newport Area.

Division 3—Upshur, Greer, Tarbell, Yarnall, Newport, R. I.

Squadron 3—Hopkins, Newport, R. I.; Dobbin, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division 7—Babbitt, Jacob Jones, Twigg, Tattall, Newport, R. I.; Badger, Boston, Mass.

Division 9—Barry, Gilmer, Newport, R. I.; Childs, New York Yard; Williamson, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Division 8—Herbert, Boston, Mass.; Dickerson, Leary, Schenck, Newport, R. I.

## SUBMARINE FORCE

Rear Adm. A. J. Hepburn, Commander.

Bushnell (flagship), Coco Solo, C. Z.

Submarine Base, New London

Falcon (Rescue Vessel), New London, Conn.

Division Four—R-3, Bellevue, D. C.; R-10, R-5, R-11, R-2, R-13, R-14, R-4, New London, Conn.; R-12, Portsmouth, N. H.

Eagle Division 1—Eagle 58, Chesapeake Bay.

## Submarine Squadron Three

(Based on Coco Solo)

Division Five—S-10, S-11, S-48, Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-12, S-13, Coco Solo.

Division Six—S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Chewink (Rescue Vessel), Coco Solo, C. Z.

Mallard (Rescue Vessel), Coco Solo, C. Z.

## Submarine Squadron Four

(Based on Pearl Harbor)

Division Seven—S-1, S-18, S-19, S-20, S-21, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; S-22, S-23, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Division Eight—S-25, S-24, S-26, S-27, S-28, S-29, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Division Eleven—S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, Lahaina, T. H.

Widgeon (Rescue Vessel), Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Seagull (Tender), Pearl Harbor, T. H.

## Division 20

Holland (flagship and tender), San Diego; Ortolan (tender), San Francisco; Argonaut (V-4), Narwhal, to San Francisco; Bonita, Nautilus, Barracuda, to San Francisco, Calif.; Bass, Mare Island, Calif.

## U. S. Asiatic Fleet

Adm. Chas. B. McVay, Commander in Chief.

Houston (flagship), Tsingtao, China.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Guam, Hankow; Isabel, Tsingtao; Palos, Shanghai; Monocacy, Shanghai; Luzon, Hankow; Mindanao, Canton; Helena, Hongkong; Pecos, Chefoo, China; Oahu, Hankow; Panay, Chungking; Tulsa, Hsin Ho, China; Tutuila, Shanghai, China.

## Destroyer Squadron Five

Paul Jones (flagship), Manila, P. I.; Black Hawk, Chefoo, China.

Division 13—Smith-Thompson, Hongkong; Barker, Shanghai; Whipple, Manila, P. I.; John D. Edwards, Amoy; Borie, Nanking; Tracy, Manila, P. I.



## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Army Nursing School Has Attained Eminence.**—The Army Nursing School, the abandonment of which, as an economy measure, was announced last week, has in its brief term of existence become recognized for the excellence of its graduates and has attained a high degree of eminence among nursing schools. It was also the only Army institution providing education for women.

The school has, since the first class of 508, which graduated in 1921, given diplomas to a total of 853 nurses. The members of the first class entered the school in 1918, upon its inception, and formed the largest class during the existence of the school.

In 1922 no class was graduated; in 1923, 18 nurses received diplomas; in 1924, the graduating class numbered 44; in 1925, 41; in 1926, 46; in 1927, 53; in 1928, 45; in 1929, 41; in 1930, 46. In 1931, the class numbers 35, of which 11 members have already graduated.

Of the 853 graduates, 26 per cent, or 221, entered the Army Nurse Corps. Approximately 50 per cent of the graduates have married. Fifteen have died, and there is now a total of 55 graduates who are members of the Army Nurse Corps. The average length of service of the graduates now in the Corps is three years, 11 months and 22 days, or almost four years. The average length of service of all graduates who entered the Corps is one year, eight months and 21 days.

Approximately \$46,000 a year is expected to be saved as a result of the abandonment of the school after 1933. This sum is the computation of the difference between the cost of the student nurses and the 25 graduate nurses who must be added to take their places. Also plans have been abandoned to build \$800,000 quarters for the student nurses at the Army Medical Center, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. The funds for the building have not been appropriated, and now will not be asked for that purpose.

The Army Nurse School was an offspring of the World War. On May 25, 1918, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker approved its formation. By Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, 10,689 applications had been received for training in the school. Of this number of applicants, 5,267 were accepted.

After the war all base hospitals gave up their nurses' instruction courses, only four posts retaining schools. These were Fox Hills, Sheridan, Letterman and Walter Reed.

At last only Letterman and Walter Reed continued their schools and in 1923 the former discontinued its school. From this time on Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., was the location of the Army Nurses' School.

The uniform worn by the nurses was blue with white collars and cuffs, and a black tie. For out-of-doors wear, the uniform consisted of a blue overseas cap and blue cape, lined with red. For street wear there was a dark blue tailored uniform. The insignia of the school was a bronze lamp, superimposed on the caduceus.

**Cruisers Building May Have Later Completion Date.**—From present indications it appears that four or five of the seven cruisers now building at navy yards and ship building companies will not be completed on the date of completion set in the contract. Perusal of the progress sheets issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repair reveals that the Astoria, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, which were all laid down in navy yards last Fall, have progressed at a rather slow rate. The Portland, which has been building at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River yard for the past two years and which is contracted to be completed Aug. 15, 1932, was but 55.4 per cent completed on Aug. 1 last. In addition, the New Orleans, which was laid down prior to the London Naval Conference, but which had not gotten very far along when construction was stopped until after the treaty was signed, is going along rather slowly.

The normal rate of progress in the building of a cruiser is 3 per cent per month, the total construction time necessary being about three years. Although during the initial stages of construction, the rate of progress is often slow, cruisers now building in navy yards are going along at an exceptionally slow rate. Work on these cruisers has progressed at the following rates per month: Astoria—1.39 per cent; Minneapolis—1.2 per cent; San Francisco—1 per cent; New Orleans—1.8 per cent (since construction was resumed last November.) One explanation offered for the slow progress is based on the trouble which has been experienced in finding draftsmen for the new central planning office at the New York Navy Yard. The Civil Service Commission had considerable difficulty in getting qualified draftsmen for the work and construction was held up because of the delay in securing plans. The slow progress was not due, it was said, to changes in the original plans of vessels. The new cruisers are of entirely different design than those now in service which have to have weight added to alter their tendency to roll sharply, and no changes were made in the cruisers now building because of lessons learned from the previous class, it was stated.

Officials of the Bureau of Construction and Repair are not concerned over the delay. They point to the fact that the construction of the vessels has not been underway a year, and they expect to see them progress at a faster rate during the next two years allowed for their construction. Some of them feel, however, that their completion dates will be about six months late, although the latest progress sheet carries the "probable date of completion" for each vessel on the day contracted to be finished.

The status of vessels building is as follows:

New Orleans—Construction was started in December, 1929, in New York Navy Yard; on May 1, 1930, work was 2.9 per cent completed; no progress until November, 1930, when work was resumed; on Aug. 1, 1931, vessel was 19.2 per cent completed; rate of progress since Nov. 1, 1930, 1.8 per cent a month; contract date of completion—June 2, 1933.

Portland—Construction started, Bethlehem plant, in December, 1929; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 55.4 per cent completed; rate of progress, 2.7 per cent per month; contract date of completion—Aug. 15, 1932.

Astoria—Construction started at Puget Sound Navy Yard in October, 1930; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 13.9 per cent completed; rate of progress, 1.39 per cent per month; contract date of completion—Oct. 2, 1933.

Indianapolis—Construction started at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in October, 1929; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 67.3 per cent completed; rate of progress, 3.3 per cent per month; contract date of completion—Aug. 15, 1932.

Minneapolis—Construction started at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in September, 1930; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 13.6 per cent completed; rate of progress, 1.2 per cent a month; contract date of completion—Oct. 2, 1933.

Tuscaloosa—Construction started at the New York Shipbuilding Company in March, 1931; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 2.5 per cent completed; rate of progress, .5 per cent a month; contract date of completion—March 3, 1934.

San Francisco—Construction started at the Mare Island Navy Yard in November, 1930; on Aug. 1, 1931, work was 9.1 per cent completed; rate of progress, 1 per cent per month; contract date of completion—Feb. 11, 1934.

Work on the aircraft carrier Ranger has progressed rather slowly. Five months underway, the vessel on Aug. 1, 1931, was 3.4 per cent completed. The fleet submarine Dolphin, however, has been coming along at the normal rate of 4 per cent per month and is 53 per cent completed. The submarine Cachalot was .3 per cent completed on August 1.

**Army Chiefs Have Pleasant Week-end at Rapidan.**—Acting Secretary of War Payne and General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, were guests of President Hoover last week-end at the President's camp on the Rapidan. It is understood that the President did not discuss Army matters with the two leaders and that

the trip was entirely recreational and social. Others in the party were Mrs. Hoover, Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman from New York, and Mrs. Hilles; Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Wilbur Forrest, of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mrs. Forrest; Capt. Joel T. Boone, MC, USN, White House physician; Theodore Joslin, one of the President's secretaries, and Miss Mildred Hall, one of Mrs. Hoover's secretaries.

**Cruiser Divisions Reorganized.**—Reorganization of the cruiser divisions of the Scouting Force became effective on August 15, with the USS Chicago as flagship. With the addition of the newly organized Cruiser Division 5, composed of three 10,000-ton cruisers, there are now two heavy cruiser divisions and two light cruiser divisions in the Scouting Force.

The organization of the divisions are:

Chicago, flagship, Vice Adm. George R. Marvell, USN.

Cruiser Division Two, Trenton, flagship, Rear Adm. C. S. Kempff; Richmond, Memphis, Marblehead.

Cruiser Division Three, Concord, flagship, Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward; Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Omaha.

Cruiser Division Four, Northampton, flagship, Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluervius; Chester, Pensacola.

Cruiser Division Five, Chicago, flagship, Vice Adm. G. R. Marvell; Louisville, Salt Lake City.

**Army Transport Schedule Rearranged.**—Maj. Gen. John L. De Witt, The Quartermaster General, has approved a new schedule of sailings for the Army Transports, including the changes made necessary by the acquisition of the SS Republic. The schedule, in convenient tabular form, is printed elsewhere in this issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

Col. Edward B. Mitchell, Inf., has been selected by the War Department as commanding officer of the Republic. Colonel Mitchell, who began as a private in the Artillery in 1896, at present is in command of the Somme and is due to assume his new command when he brings that vessel to the Army Base on its final trip, Sept. 18.

As announced in the *Journal* last week, the Republic will go out from New York on its first trip with the Army Transport Service Nov. 4 on the New York-Manila run, on which run it will alternate with the USAT Grant. The Republic stops at Panama Nov. 10 and at Corinto Nov. 12, arriving at San Francisco on the 20th. After a five-day stop-over at San Francisco the vessel will leave to arrive in Honolulu Dec. 1, leaving the next day to arrive in Guam Dec. 12, leaving the same day to arrive in Manila Dec. 17. The Republic will not go on to Chinwangtao and Nagasaki on that trip, but after a five-day stop-over at Manila will leave Dec. 22 for Honolulu arriving Jan. 5, leaving the next day and arriving back at San Francisco Jan. 12 and New York Feb. 2. The new addition to the transport fleet will not visit Chinwangtao and Nagasaki until its trip leaving New York April 29, 1932, when it is due in Chinwangtao June 26 and Nagasaki June 30.

**Military Purchases Help Boost Airplane Sales.**—Increases in military purchases during the first half of this year resulted in greater sales for airplane manufacturers during that period than the corresponding months last year, in spite of the depression, according to an announcement this week by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

Combined sales of military and commercial aircraft totaled \$19,618,043 in the first half of this year, as against \$19,532,340 for the first six months of last year.

Commercial sales showed a decline of 34.6 per cent. But there was a 57.8 per cent increase in military sales. Planes delivered to the military air services in the first half of this year were valued at \$12,660,909. Value of commercial planes sold in the same period was \$6,957,134.

**Franklin Prime Mover.**—One of the most interesting tests being conducted by the Field Artillery Board at Ft. Sill, Okla., is that on the 1½-ton Franklin powered truck, as a prime mover for the 75-mm. gun on the trailer developed at Ft. Sill. A run of 160 miles, of which 48 miles was improved sand clay road, was made as a test. The gross load was approximately 12,700 pounds of which 9,100 pounds was on the truck wheels and 3,600 on the trailer wheels. The country traversed was rolling in nature; steep hills were encountered in descending to and ascending from Deep River and Haw River. A long pull of about two miles necessitated using the low gear of the high speed range to make the last half mile. Speeds up to 50 mph were attained at favorable places. The total time for the trip was six hours 50 minutes with approximately 45 minutes out for lunch.

A later trip was made across the range with the same load to test the cross country ability of the unit. Two hours were required to make 17 miles, a most satisfactory performance considering the nature of the terrain.

The load on the truck in these tests was made excessive purposely. Another test will be made in which the load on the truck, including the driver, will be limited to 2,500 pounds.

**Deliveries to Start on Medium Type "Talkie" Sets.**—Delivery of the medium-sized sound motion picture equipment is to begin this month, the Bureau of Navigation announces. Seventy-five sets of this type, known as "Type I, Class B," are being procured by the Navy.

They will go to all of the cruisers, destroyer tenders, submarine tenders, to the Langley Medusa, Vestal, Arctic, Bridge, Wright, Jason, Nitro, Ptaoka, Chaumont, Henderson, Oglala, Rochester, Relief, Antares, Gold Star, Hannibal, and Reina Mercedes, and to the following shore stations: Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.; Receiving Ship, San Francisco; Marine Barracks and Receiving Ship, Cavite; Naval Hospital, Canacao; Naval Station, Tutuila; Receiving Ship, New York; Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Naval Prison and Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.; Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Marine Barracks at New York; Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay; Marine Barracks, Guantanamo Bay; Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.; Naval Hospital, San Diego.

The Type I, Class B, are semi-portable, and have double projectors, which allows a continuous program to be run without the delays incidental to changing reels, a bad feature of the Type II, the small type of set. Deliveries of the small portable sets are to begin in the latter part of October of this year, it is said. One hundred and fifty of these sets are to be bought and will be allotted to destroyers, oilers, cargo ships, and gunboats and to the smaller shore stations.

**General Bishop Inspects Madison Barracks and Pine Camp.**—The Chief of Field Artillery, who recently inspected Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Pine Camp, N. J., expressed himself as very much gratified with the general appearance of the personnel. He was also particularly pleased with the 112th Field Artillery, N. J. NG, encamped at Pine Camp, because the regiment was in attendance 100 per cent. Here, General Bishop found the appearance of the personnel splendid and the materiel and animals in excellent shape.

**To Revise Examinations for Gunners, Field Artillery.**—The examination for gunners, Field Artillery, as covered in TR 430-175, is now the subject of study in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery and will be revised. The new regulation probably will be issued this Fall.

One of the features of the revised examination probably will be that it will



take considerably less time than the present examination. Another salient feature of the revised regulations will be that less work on the fire control instruments will be required of the candidates for qualification.

It is probable that the revised examinations will be issued to the service this Fall in temporary form so that they may be put into force during the coming training season rather than waiting until the printed revision comes from the Government Printing Office.

**Automotive Developments of the Ordnance Department.**—A number of projects and tests have been under consideration by the Ordnance Department. Among these is the disassembling of the Medium Tank, T2, for the purpose of minor modifications and general overhauling. The convertible armored car, T5, has been given its first shop test. Minor modifications have been found necessary in the pilot 6-wheeled Armored Car, T4. The progress being made on the manufacture of seven Medium Tanks, T3, the Christie type, appears to be satisfactory.

The Medium Tank, T2, has been entirely disassembled at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., after about 1,200 miles of operation. Modifications in the hull are being made and at the same time the vehicle is being given a thorough overhauling before it is issued to the Infantry for service test at Ft. Benning, Ga. Rock Island Arsenal has been asked for estimates on the manufacture of a new design of track for this tank; a particular feature of the new design is a practically flat traction surface of the shoe.

The first shop test of the Convertible Armored, T5, was made last month at Rock Island Arsenal, and as a result it was found necessary to make some modifications, which are now being carried out.

Tests were continued last month on the pilot 6-wheel Armored Car, T4, at Aberdeen. The Proving Ground found certain minor modifications necessary as a result of the test. Chief of these is the necessity for a steel protective plate under the engine to protect it against injury during operation over rough ground.

Certain changes have been made in the specifications of the seven Medium Tanks, T3 (Christie type), at the suggestion of the contractor and with the approval of the Chief of Infantry. These changes include a new turret design, smaller crew compartment, substitution of carbon steel for nickel steel in the inner hull, and the omission of an engine governor.

The necessary gears and parts to convert one Caterpillar "20" Tractor from a speed of about 4½ miles per hour to a maximum speed of about 9 miles per hour have been received at Aberdeen. These parts are now being installed and the high speed tractor will then be subjected to a proving ground test. Similar sets of parts have been furnished for the modification of one tractor at Ft. Hoyle, Md.; Mechanized Force, Ft. Eustis, Va.; Ft. Sill, Okla., and Ft. Bragg, N. C.

In connection with the test of high-speed "Caterpillar" tractors by the Ordnance Department and the Field Artillery, the Chief Signal Officer requested that one such tractor be furnished for test by the Signal Corps. The necessary action has been taken to provide an additional tractor for test by the Signal Corps.

**Would Give Filipinos Transfer Privileges.**—Recommendation has been made to the Secretary of the Navy by the Bureau of Navigation that legislation be sought to give to Filipinos and other citizens of insular possessions of the United States who are enlisted men of the Navy the same rights as to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve as have other men in the service. Under the present law an enlisted man who is not a citizen of the United States may not transfer to the Fleet Reserve after 20 years' service, if he entered the service after July 1, 1925. Under the construction of the law, citizens of the insular possessions of the United States are held as being subject to the prohibition.

The change in law recommended to the Secretary of the Navy reads as follows:

"No citizen of the insular possessions of the United States who shall be permitted to serve in the regular Navy for a period of 16 or 20 years shall be denied the right to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve under the provisions of existing law on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States."

**Navy May Ask Contributions for Olympic Games.**—Contributions from the service will probably have to be requested in order to finance the Navy's participation in the Olympic games which are to be held next August in Los Angeles, the Bureau of Navigation announces.

"The hearty cooperation of the entire service" is asked by the Bureau in stimulating interest in the Navy's participation in the games. Members of the service who will be candidates for the American team are urged to start training for the events in order that they be at their best for the competition.

"The Navy will be looked upon to take part and the prestige to be gained through representation on the Olympic Team should not be lost sight of," states the Bureau of Navigation Bulletin. "Those who may represent the service will compete against world champions, many of whom are in constant training. It is, therefore, recommended that voluntary training of candidates be started at an early date and continued conscientiously until the American Olympic Team is selected."

**Mount Shasta Bombing to Be Carefully Analyzed.**—Careful analyses of the reports and films of the Mt. Shasta bombing will be made before any conclusions are drawn by Air Corps leaders as to the lessons learned in the tests.

The bombing of the Mt. Shasta cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of the value of air bombing for many reasons, it was pointed out. The Mt. Shasta was not anchored, and therefore drifted broadside into the wind. A bomb descending on such a target, and drifting with the wind, is offered a mark directly across the beam of the vessel, whereas, if the boat is headed into the wind, the bomb may deviate a distance equal to the length of the ship before it misses. The boat, of course, is much longer than it is wide, and with a broadside wind, the chances of missing are obviously greater than if the boat is headed into the wind.

Another factor, it was contended, is that to be effective against a battleship, a bomb does not have to score a direct hit. A bomb of sufficient strength hitting in the water in proximity to the target will, by its explosion, hurl water against the side of the ship with such force that its plates will be sprung, or the side caved in. The distance from the ship that an exploding bomb is effective varies, of course, both with the strength of the bomb and the strength of the armor plate on the ship. In this connection, the hull of a war ship is "V" shaped and the vessel rides low in the water, but on the other hand a commercial vessel, as the Mt. Shasta, is round bottomed, and with its fittings and engines removed, it floated comparatively high in the water. For this reason the water hurled against the side of a war vessel would have a greater effect than a similar impact of water against the side of the Mt. Shasta, for it would tend to lift the latter vessel up in the water rather than to injure the side.

Authoritative information indicates that the Mt. Shasta would have sunk within 24 hours had the Coast Guard not been called to send her down at once, to remove any danger to coastal shipping during the 24-hour period necessary for the old hulk to fill.

**Changes in "Wearing of the Uniform"**—A new regulation has been issued on the wearing of the uniform, AR 600-40, June 22, 1931, which incorporates several changes. The new regulation supersedes AR 600-40, Dec. 31, 1926, including Change No. 1, Dec. 1, 1928.

To Section I, paragraph 1, has been added the following, "officers, warrant officers, and Army nurses, while traveling as passengers on Army transports, are authorized to wear civilian clothes. If on duty with troops on Army transports, they will wear the uniform at all military formations or other formal contacts with elements of their commands."

In paragraph 8, to sub-paragraph c. (3), corps area commanders are added

### Boeing Busy

**THE** Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle is now at work on the production of 210 fighting planes for the Army and Navy, the combined value of the military contracts being \$2,563,728. This production program is in addition to construction of commercial and experimental airplanes at the airplane plant.

A total of 156 Wasp-powered pursuits are being built for the Army Air Corps, and the first five planes on this order are being completed this month. The other military aircraft being built are 75 Wasp-powered fighters for the

Navy, the first of which will be finished early in October.

A newer type fighting plane has been completed by the Boeing plant and is being tested by military air officials in the East. The Army Air Corps has completed preliminary trials of this model and the Navy is now testing it.

Boeing officials also report the delivery of two mail-passenger planes to National Air Transport, a United Air Lines subsidiary operating the airway between Chicago and New York. A third plane of this type, Hornet-powered four-passenger mail model, will be delivered to N. A. T. this month.

to the list for which the uniform to be worn for the chief executive of any foreign country or any member of a reigning royal family, members of the Cabinet, General of the Armies and the Chief of Staff, is donned.

To paragraph 11 a. (2) (a) 5., which states, "Shirt for lapel-collar coat. Olive drab as issued and black cravat as issued, tied four-in-hand. When off duty, a plain white shirt with white cuffs, white turn-down collar, and plain black cravat, tied four-in-hand, may be worn," is added: "These articles may also be worn when on duty under regulations prescribed by the corps area commander, without cost to the Government."

The old regulation authorized, in paragraph 28. d. (1) (a) and (2), the short overcoat for wear by commissioned officers only, while the new one authorizes its wear for warrant officers under the same restrictions placed on its wear by commissioned officers in the old regulation.

In paragraph 31 d. the field cap is authorized for use on flying missions by Air Corps personnel, where in the old regulation the wearing of the field cap was restricted to officers.

Sub-paragraph c. is added in 37., as follows: "An officer unassigned to an organization will wear the insignia of the arm, service, or bureau in which he is commissioned or detailed, as the case may be. In such cases, the insignia of the various arms, except for the chiefs thereof, will include, when worn, the regimental number (if any) of the unit to which the officer was last assigned."

In paragraph 43 b., which deals with the wearing of the shoulder insignia by the National Guard and Organized Reserves of the corps and armies assigned to the area in which such corps and Army troops are formed, the following is added: "Under the same conditions, troops assigned to General Headquarters Reserve will be permitted to wear the insignia of the Army originally allotted to the area in which such troops are formed."

Sub-paragraph 2. (a) and (b) are added in paragraph 50 as follows:

"2. Period during which badges may be worn.

(a) Enlisted Men.—Badges attained by individual enlisted men as a result of qualification in weapons designated as their principal arm may be worn from the date the qualification or requalification is announced in orders until their next opportunity to requalify.

Badges attained in weapons other than those designated as their principal arms may be worn during the period of current enlistment or until they are again tested for qualification.

(b) Officers.—Officers may wear the badge of last qualification."

There are in the new regulation other minor changes, made largely for the purpose of clarification.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

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## MARINES AWARDED TROPHY

Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commanding general, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on Aug. 17, presented a large silver loving cup to the baseball team from the Aircraft Squadrons, East Coast Expeditionary Force, Marine Barracks Quantico, for winning the Intra Post Baseball Championship, and congratulated the men on their success. General Butler also awarded silver trophies, consisting of images of baseball players on pedestals, to the Aircraft Squadrons and the Signal Battalion team captains in recognition of their winning the first and second rounds, respectively, of the preliminary series.

The entire series was divided into two rounds of 16 games each. The Signal Battalion won the first round, the Aviator nine won the second round, and then the two teams started a three-game series to determine Intra-Post Championship. Aviation, by a 4 to 2 score, won the first game on Monday, Aug. 10, and then on Friday, Aug. 14, by a 9 to 5 score again defeated the Signalmen and won the Intra-Post Championship.

## Fourth Corps Area Rifle

Atlanta, Ga.—The straight-shooting renown of the South will be defended against the best marksmen other regions of the United States can produce at the national matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, by 13 outstanding students of this Summer's Citizens' Military Training Camps of the Fourth Corps Area, picked from among 4,400 youthful residents of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, with headquarters at Ft. McPherson here, has announced the membership of the CMTC rifle team.

With the National CMTC rifle championship at stake, the Southern youngsters will fire against teams from each of the other eight corps areas into which the United States is divided. The Fourth Corps Area youth will also toe the firing line with the leading shots of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and police and civilian shooting clubs in competition for the President's Cup and other trophies of world-wide fame.

Percy S. Chandler, a graduate of the Blue course at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., was designated team captain.

The other members named were: James F. Cutrer, William J. Percival, J. Evans Smith, Joseph E. Thriot, and Robert O. Lee, all graduates of the Ft. Barrancas, Fla., encampment; Elwin T. Knight, Albert A. Fidler, Jr., Gordon E. Moore and Richard J. Perkins, all graduates of Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Herbert F. Cochran and Ira H. Stoker, graduates of Ft. Bragg, N. C.

## WEST POINT OFFICERS WIN

The West Point Officers' Polo Team vanned their ponies to Saddle River, N. J., for a game Aug. 9. The game was played on the flat. The final score, after a very interesting game was 7-4 in favor of the West Point Team.

West Point line-up—No. 1, Lt. S. Walker; No. 2, Lt. M. McClure; No. 3, Capt. J. S. Tate; Back, Maj. F. W. Boye.

## Officer Saves Child

QUICK response by 1st Lt. Helmer W. Lystad, Inf., saved the life of the 8-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Newcombe when their Deerfield, Mass., home burned Aug. 16.

Lieutenant Lystad, who is stationed at the Army War College, was en route to Danbury, N. H., on leave, when he heard cries for help. He found Newcombe trying to extinguish the flames that had enveloped his wife's clothing, disregarding his own flaming garments. She died before medical aid reached the scene.

Lieutenant Lystad is post exchange and athletic officer at the War College.

## SERVICE SPORT NEWS

## FORCE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Scouting Force champions in six sports were decided last week at Montauk, N. Y., in the midst of the rumpus which was raised over the visit of the Force to the Long Island resort.

Representative Fred A. Britten, at the close of the contests Aug. 15, presented to Steve Dimeter of the USS Vestal the silver statue of James J. Corbett awarded him in 1894 when he won the amateur lightweight championship of America. The Britten trophy has been put in competition for the heavyweight boxing championship.

Lt. Comdr. F. S. Holmes of the USS Milwaukee, won the 36-hole combined scores golf contest with a 162, and won the qualifying round with a 75. Lt. Comdr. J. H. Duncan of the USS Chester was winner in the first flight with an 80. In the tennis matches Ens. Mervin Halstead of the USS Salt Lake City let the field, winning the singles and combining with Lt. R. E. Robinson to take the doubles crown.

The complete list of first and second winners, all of whom received cups or trophies donated by Long Island residents and organizations, follows:

## Tennis

Singles—Won by Ens. M. Halstead (Salt Lake City); runner up, Lt. (jg) T. B. Clark (Marblehead).

Doubles—Won by Lt. R. E. Robinson (Salt Lake City), and Ens. M. Halstead (Salt Lake City).

## Golf

Eighteen Holes Qualifying Round—Won by Lt. Comdr. F. S. Holmes (Milwaukee), 75.

First Flight—Lt. Comdr. J. H. Duncan (Chester), 80.

Second Flight—Cobdr. W. B. Howe (Babbitt), 88.

Third Flight—Lt. J. G. Bock (Salt Lake City), 93.

Fourth Flight—Ens. J. T. Hayward (Richmond), 102.

Thirty-six Holes, combined Scores—Won by Lt. Comdr. F. S. Holmes (Milwaukee), 79—83—162.

## Swimming

50 Yards—C. W. Nygen (Cincinnati), first; J. E. Porter (Omaha), second.

100 Yards—H. M. Hoche (Cincinnati), first; H. E. Silberman (Vestal), second.

220 Yards—J. O. Housman (Trenton), first; R. J. Kuckowitz (Cincinnati), second.

440 Yards—J. J. Masters (Cincinnati), first; J. J. Masters (Cincinnati) and J. W. Hinz (Milwaukee), second.

220 Relay—Cincinnati, first; Salt Lake City, second.

Fancy Diving—J. J. Masters (Cincinnati), first; T. H. Lewis (Chester), second.

## Whaleboat Racing

Cruisers, Enlistment—Cincinnati, first; Salt Lake City, second.

Cruisers, Engineers Force—Cincinnati, first; Salt Lake City, second.

Cruisers, Selected—Cincinnati, first; Richmond, second.

Destroyers, Engineers Force—Upshur, first; Breckinridge, second.

Destroyers, Selected—Breckinridge, first; Upshur, second.

## Boxing

Flyweight—Ignacio (Dobbin).

Bantamweight—Long (Chester).

Featherweight—Calfree (Vestal).

Lightweight—Donnelly (Vestal).

Welterweight—Banks (Vestal).

Middleweight—Gray (Richmond).

Light Heavyweight—Gay (Vestal).

Heavyweight—Dimeter (Vestal).

## Wrestling

Bantamweight—Burns (Twiggs).

Featherweight—Brandon (Salt Lake City).

Lightweight—Landis (Salt Lake City).

Welterweight—Dunham (Raleigh).

Middleweight—Baginskie (Salt Lake City).

Light Heavyweight—Minor (Salt Lake City).

Heavyweight—Emillio (Chester).

## MARINES SCORE HIGH

Wakefield, Mass.—Shooting with relatively the same skill they have shown in former years, the Marine Corps rifle and pistol team made virtually a clean sweep in the shooting tournament held by the United Services of New England, just concluded here.

The Marines won 20 of the approximately 23 matches participated in by Massachusetts and New Jersey National Guard teams and Massachusetts civilians. The U. S. Navy and Coast Guard teams, formerly represented in the matches, did not compete due to the fact that they were training elsewhere.

One of the outstanding marksmen of the Marines was Gy. Sgt. J. R. Tucker, winner of the Grand Aggregate match by virtue of the high scores he made in the various rifle and pistol matches.

Sgt. Carl I. Laine also captured three individual matches, besides being a conspicuously high man in several team events. His victories include the Woodman, the Niedner and Engineer matches, fired at slow or rapid fire at distances of from 200 to 1,000 yards.

Pvt. J. G. Jones won the 26th Divisional match (300 yards rapid, and 600 slow) and the Military Order of the World War match, fired at the same distances.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. C. A. Lloyd, veteran rifleman of the Corps, captured the Cummings match at 600 yards, and won places in other team and individual matches. 1st Lt. R. T. Presnell won the Youngman match fired with the pistol, with Gy. Sgt. H. M. Bailey and J. R. Tucker, second and third. These three, with Pvt. E. V. Seeser, won the Artillery match, a four-man team event shot with the pistol.

Other matches won by the Marines and the distances were: Dolbeare, 600 yards slow, won by Cpl. J. C. Blodgett; Cutting match, 1,000 yards, Sgt. K. E. Harker; Wells match, 300 yards rapid, Cpl. W. A. Easterling, and the Eldridge match, 1,000 yards, Pvt. 1cl. W. A. Hunt.

The "B" Army Ordnance Match, 200 and 300 yards, rapid (for pairs), was captured by Corporal Easterling and Sergeant Laine, while the Marine Corps Long Range Match, at 600 and 1,000 yards, went to Gy. Sgt. Morris Fisher and Pvt. 1cl. R. B. McMahon. Virtually all of the above-named shooters won places in individual or team events.

Apart from those matches held exclusively for civilians or National Guardsmen, Cpl. A. L. Gramm, of the Massachusetts National Guard, led the Marines in both the Ratigan and Maier matches, fired at 200 and 300 yards, slow fire, while the Lombard match for snipers was captured by S. J. Burke, also of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Chief among the Marines' victories was the Hayden Trophy match, a team event which the sea soldiers have won consistently for several years. The match is fired over the National Match Course, and the sea soldiers compiled a total of 2,831 points out of a possible 3,000, scoring 26 points more than they did when they won the National Rifle Team match at Camp Perry last year.

In all of the other matches the scores were relatively high, which points to the fact that the sea soldiers are likely to be worthy contenders among the other teams or individuals they are soon to compete with at Camp Perry.

## ENLISTED BASEBALL CHAMPS

The baseball team of the USMA Detachment of Field Artillery has completed its league schedule without the loss of a game, winning the West Point Enlisted Championship.

In the two deciding games against the Cavalry and Service Detachments the pitching of Corporal Biggs was a large factor, although the entire team played air-tight ball. The timely hitting of Czechowski in the second extra inning of the Service game, with two on and two out, broke up as good a game as could be seen anywhere.

The line-up—Czechowski, ss; Giacobbe, 2b; Moran, c; McCabe, 3b; Nogaj, 1b; Bell, rf; Shirley, cf; Fedosi, lf; Biggs, p; Evans, p.

## IN THE SADDLE

Ft. Humphreys, Va.—Ft. Humphreys, home post of the U. S. Army Engineers, is also the cradle of Engineer polo. A team is entered each Fall in the low goal tournament at Ft. Myer, Va., and in the War Department tournament in the Spring. As an intra-mural, polo is strongly entrenched, with about 25 officers, or a third of those stationed at the post, taking part, and games played twice a week. Some very able players have been developed in past years by Capt. Carlisle B. Cox and Maj. E. F. Shaifer, former cavalry instructors, while Capt. Harry A. Buckley, Cav., present mentor, has in a year's time carried a dozen novices to real playing heights, only to see them leave with the annual graduating classes from the Engineer School.

Lt. J. W. Cox, Jr., has been playing as the regular number 2 and Maj. L. W. Oliver, CE, at Number 3 for the past season, but a mutual shift of the two seems probable in the light of tournament developments. The number 1 post, held to date by Lt. L. J. Rumaggi, CE, has given rise to a pair of contenders, Lt. G. C. Reinhardt, CE, replacing Rumaggi in the second tournament game, while Lt. D. A. Watt, Jr., CE, recently returned to Ft. Humphreys, and who played at 1 under Captain Cox two years ago, opened the contest against the quartet from the Engineer ROTC Camp, consisting of Yale undergraduate members of the Yale Varsity polo squad and Lt. Charles S. Ward, CE, on duty as instructor at Yale. The Yale group was beaten.

Last season, Humphreys staged a four-team tournament from its own ranks. Captain Buckley, Major Oliver, whose team won the title, Capt. A. C. Lieber, Jr., CE, and Capt. J. L. Alverson, QMC, were the team leaders. With an unusually large class attending the Engineer School this Fall and the local polo field in the best shape for some years, due to improvements carried out under the direction of the new Cavalry instructor, the mallet sport is promised a glowing future among the Engineers.

The Quantico Marines are special rivals of the Engineers. The spectacle of Marines opposing Engineers in a game generally regarded as the exclusive property of the Cavalry always provides a good turnout and the resulting contest, if not of the calibre of international play, is hard fought and replete with dare-devil riding. So far this Summer the competition has resulted in a draw, each team winning one game.

## GOLF TOURNAMENT

Ft. McPherson, Ga.—The 1931 Corps Area tournament will be held at Ft. Benning, Ga., during the first week in September, on the following schedule, with each round to consist of 18 holes:

- Sept. 1—Qualifying round.
- Sept. 2—First round.
- Sept. 3—Second round.
- Sept. 4—Semi finals.
- Sept. 4—Finals.

Players will be arranged in flights of 16 in accordance with scores made in the qualifying rounds. The number of flights will depend upon the number of entrants. Preliminary practice rounds to be played on Monday preceding the tournament. No handicaps will be given. Prizes for the various flights will be announced later. Consolation flights will be held for those who are eliminated in the main flights so all are assured of several days' competitive play. The winner of the first flight will be designated as the Corps Area Champion.

The officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves are eligible to enter the tournament. A nominal entry fee of 50 cents will be charged to supplement the purchase of prizes from the Corps Area golf fund. As the Army Golf Association has been abolished, there are now no memberships nor any dues. It is desired, however, to continue the Corps Area tournaments, and to have as large an attendance as possible.

The Corps Area Commander desires that Post and Unit Commanders co-operate in making the tournament successful. An officer may be designated to secure entries. The names of entrants will be forwarded, as soon as determined, to the Golf Representative at these headquarters. Commanders are urged to make every effort to interest National Guard and Reserve officers in their vicinities in the tournament. Participation by these two components is much desired and accommodations will be available at Benning for all who come.

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## GSC Eligibles

THE names of the following officers are placed on the General Staff Corps eligible list by General Orders No. 7, now being distributed:

Abbott, Oscar B., capt., Inf.  
Allen, Leven C., major, Inf.  
Andrew, George S., maj., Cav.  
Arms, Thomas S., maj., Inf.  
Back, Roscius H., maj., Inf.  
Baker, Jewett C., maj., Inf.  
Baldwin, Karl F., maj., CAC.  
Baldwin, Ross O., capt., Inf.  
Bank, Carl C., maj., FA.  
Behrens, Henry R., maj., CAC.  
Benitez, Enrique M., maj., CAC.  
Bennett, Harry L., maj., SC.  
Bonham, Francis G., captain, Inf.  
Brady, Francis M., capt., AC.  
Brady, Sidney G., maj., FA.  
Bratton, Rufus S., maj., Inf.  
Brennan, Francis M., capt., Inf.  
Burnell, Ray L., maj., FA.  
Burr, William E., maj., FA.  
Burruss, Withers A., maj., Inf.  
Burt, Ernest H., maj., JAGD.  
Cain, David E., maj., FA.  
Chase, William C., maj., Cav.  
Clarke, William, maj., FA.  
Cockrell, James K., maj., Cav.  
Connell, Carl W., capt., AC.  
Cornish, George R. F., maj., Inf.  
Cola, Norman D., capt., Inf.  
Craig, Louis A., maj., FA.  
Cravens, William M., maj., CAC.  
Dager, Holmes E., maj., Inf.  
Dahlquist, John E., capt., Inf.  
Dannemiller, Augustus F., lt. col., Inf.  
DeVoe, Ralph G., lt. col., MC.  
Doak, Sloan, lt. col., Cav.  
Duncan, Asa N., capt., AC.  
Eastwood, Oscar A., maj., CWS.  
Edwards, Edmund B., maj., FA.  
Finley, Charles R., maj., CAC.  
Fortier, Malcom V., capt., Inf.  
Frank Selby H., maj., Ord. Dept.  
Gates, Oscar I., maj., FA.  
Gerow, Lee S., maj., Inf.  
Glasgow, Lawrence B., maj., Inf.  
Goetz, Robert C. F., maj., FA.  
Goodman, John F., maj., Inf.  
Goodman, William M., maj., CAC.  
Green, Henry L., maj., QMC.  
Green, James O., jr., capt., Inf.  
Greer, Allen J., col., FA.  
Hall, J. DeCamp, col., QMC.  
Harrison, Samuel C., capt., Inf.  
Hatie, Joseph C., maj., Inf.  
Heileman, Frank A., maj., CE.  
Hill Edmund W., capt., AC.  
Hill, G. Everett, jr., capt., SC.  
Hill, Ira B., maj., CAC.  
Hill, Ray C., maj., Inf.  
Hines, Charles, maj., CAC.  
Hocker, Richard W., maj., FA.  
Holmes, Percival S., capt., QMC.  
Hones, William, capt., Inf.  
Howell, Reese M., maj., FA.  
Jessee, Walter, capt., Inf.  
Johnston, Edward S., maj., Inf.  
Jones, Edgar C., lt. col., MC.  
Kane, Paul V., maj., FA.  
Kittrell, Clark, capt., CE.  
Knopf, Stacy, maj., FA.  
Lackland, Frank D., maj., AC.  
LaGuardia, John B., capt., CE.  
Lindner, Clarence B., maj., CAC.  
Macon, Robert C., maj., Inf.  
Marsh, Clarence T., maj., CAC.  
McAfee, Larry B., lt. col., MC.  
McCabe, Frederick, maj., Inf.  
McClure, Clinton I., maj., FA.  
McCollister, John J., maj., FA.  
McDonnell, Paul J., maj., Inf.  
McFarland, Earl, lt. col., OD.  
Megill, Sebring C., col., SC.  
Menges, William H., lt. col., FD.  
Methven, Theron G., maj., Inf.  
Milliken, Charles M., maj., SC.  
Morey, Lewis S., col., FD.  
Moses, Raymond G., maj., CE.  
Murray, Max S., maj., Inf.  
Olyphant, Thomas G. M., maj., FA.  
O'Laughlin, William J., lt. col., Inf.  
Peabody, Hume, maj., AC.  
Prichard, Vernon E., maj., FA.  
Pruyn, John McE., lt. col., Inf.  
Reynolds, John N., maj., AC.  
Ristine, Harold H., maj., FA.  
Roffe, Adolphus W., maj., Cav.  
Rudolph, Jacob H., maj., AC.  
Rumbough, William S., capt., SC.  
Russell, Carl A., capt., Inf.  
Rustemeyer, Joseph H., capt., Inf.  
Scott, Stanley L., maj., CE.  
Senay, Charles T., maj., Inf.  
Shugg, Roland P., maj., FA.  
Smith, Thomas S., maj., Inf.  
Stone, Laurence F., maj., AC.  
Sullivan, John S., maj., Inf.  
Taylor, Roger, maj., OD.  
Thayer, Arthur P., maj., Cav.  
Thomas, Kramer, maj., Cav.  
Townsend, Spencer A., maj., Cav.  
Turley, Robert E., jr., maj., CAC.  
Ulio, James A., lt. col., AGD.  
Wadelon, Willard S., maj., Cav.  
Wallace, Fred C., maj., FA.  
Warnock, Aln D., capt., Inf.  
Washington, William C., maj., CAC.  
Weeks, John A., maj., Cav.  
Whitson, Robert K., maj., Inf.  
Wickert, Howard T., maj., MC.  
Willis, John M., maj., MC.  
Withers, Alexander P., maj., Inf.  
Woodward, William R., maj., FA.

## Study Colored Bursts

THE Field Artillery Board at Ft. Sill, Okla., is studying the practicability of readily and rapidly identifying targets to supporting artillery by colored bursts fired from accompanying guns.

## OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

**MRS. MARY FRANCES SEAWELL SCHENCK** died at the home of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralph Earle II, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 15. Mrs. Schenck was born near St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21 1846. She was married in San Francisco Nov. 17, 1868, to Casper Schenck, then a paymaster in the Navy, who later attained the highest rank in that corps, Pay Director, and who died at Philadelphia, Pa., while on duty at the Naval Home, June 21, 1902.

She is survived by her three children, Mrs. Helen S. Trench, widow of Capt. Martin E. Trench, USN; Mrs. Janet S. Earle, wife of Rear Adm. Ralph Earle, USN; Mr. Robert C. Schenck, and three grandchildren, Martin E. Trench, Jr., of Worcester; Lt. Ralph Earle, Jr., USN, now at the Navy Post Graduate School in Annapolis, and Mrs. Mary E. Hines, wife of Lt. John F. Hines, Jr., USN, now at Newport, R. I.

The funeral took place from St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 17. Burial was at the Naval Cemetery, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Funeral services were held Aug. 15 at the International House, University of California, for the late Lt. Col. Charles E. Lutz, California National Guard, a member of the staff of Maj. Gen. David P. Barrows, commanding the 40th Division.

Colonel Lutz was seized with a heart attack Aug. 13, and died before medical aid arrived. He was a World War veteran, having served as a paymaster in the USN. Since 1921 he had been an officer in the California National Guard, first as Adjutant of the 159th Inf., later as major and executive officer, 79th Inf. Brigade, being promoted lieutenant colonel and detailed to the 40th Division Staff in 1926 as division quartermaster.

In 1929 he spent a year in Washington as an additional member of the general staff, G-4 section, and was on the general staff eligible list. He was a member of the Masonic order, a past commander of Berkeley Post No. 7, American Legion, Golden Bear and Skull & Key honor societies at the University of California, from where he was graduated in 1914.

Colonel Lutz is survived by his aged mother, his widow, Mrs. Marion Lutz, two small sons, William and Robert, and a sister, Mrs. Hazel Shattuck.

The funeral was largely attended by friends and military officials. Members of General Barrow's staff acted as honorary pallbearers, a guard of honor being furnished by HQ Det. 40th Division. Past commanders of Berkeley Post No. 7 served as active pallbearers.

Rev. Blaisdell, of the International House, conducted the services and Maj. Reed B. Cherrington, chaplain, 40th Division, officiated at the grave. Colonel Lutz was 40 years old at time of death and a native of California.

Capt. Ralph H. Lewis, VC, USA, died at Hyattsville, Md., Aug. 15.

Captain Lewis was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1893. He graduated from George Washington University in 1917 and was appointed 2nd lieutenant, Veterinary Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, May 15, 1917; honorably discharged July 28, 1919; appointed 2nd lieutenant, VC, Regular Army, Jan. 23, 1922; accepted Feb. 8, 1922; promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 16, 1923; promoted Dec. 13, 1926; graduated from the Army Veterinary School and the Medical Field Service School in 1927. He was last stationed at Ft. Ringgold, Tex., and was on leave at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marion H. Lewis, who was with him.

## CMTC Feature Days

TWO feature days mark the last half of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Ft. Sheridan, which closes on Aug. 28. D. A. R. Day was on Aug. 20, and Visitors' Day will be on Aug. 22. Col. Edward Davis, commandant of the camp, has arranged for special features to be shown to the hundreds of visitors on each of these days, and a reception committee of officers and senior students of the camp will act as guides and assist in the entertainment of the guests.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

## BORN

**ATKINS**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 7, 1931, to Lt. James George Atkins, USN, and Mrs. Atkins, a daughter.

**BAIRD**—Born at Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, Va., Aug. 7, 1931, to 1st Lt. Charles L. Baird, MC, USA, and Mrs. Baird, a son, Charles Lewis Baird, Jr.

**BRITT**—Born at Pensacola Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., July 27, 1931, to 1st Lt. Glenn M. Britt, USMC, and Mrs. Britt, a son, James Heiby.

**BYINGTON**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1931, to Lt. Comdr. M. B. Byington, USN, and Mrs. Byington, a daughter, Amanda Verona.

**CAMPBELL**—Born at New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8, 1931, to Capt. John H. Campbell, USA, and Mrs. Campbell, a daughter, Cecelia Mary.

**DARNALL**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1931, to Maj. Joseph Rogers Darnall, MC, USA, and Mrs. Darnall, a son, Joseph Rogers Darnall, Jr.

**DECHANT**—Born at Hyndman, Pa., recently, to Rev. Wilson Blough Dechant, Chaplain-Reserve, USA, and Mrs. Dechant, a daughter, Helen Worthington Dechant; granddaughter of Col. Ralph M. Mitchell, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Mitchell.

**HEIM**—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 5, 1931, to Lt. E. M. Heim, USN, and Mrs. Heim, a son, Ralph Paul Heim.

**KELLY**—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Aug. 12, 1931, to Sgt. George Leslie Kelly, USA, and Mrs. Kelly, a son, Ralph Leslie.

**KRANZFELDER**—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1931, to Lt. Edgar Kranzfelder, USN, and Mrs. Kranzfelder, a daughter, Zoe Kranzfelder.

**RUSSEY**—Born at Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., July 12, 1931, to Capt. John W. Russey, USA, and Mrs. Russey, a daughter.

**SALGADO**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 30, 1931, to Maj. Peter P. Salgado, Inf., DOL, USA, and Mrs. Salgado, a son, Paul Ramon.

## MARRIED

**ARCHER-PENDLETON**—Married at All Saints' Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 8, 1931, Miss Polly Elenore Pendleton, to Mr. Franklin Archer, son of Col. Percy F. Archer, USMC.

**BROW-KNIGHT**—Married at El Cordova Hotel, Coronado, Calif., Aug. 15, 1931, Mrs. Marian Ethel Knight, to Lt. Harold J. Brow, USN.

**FORD-RICHARDS**—Married at the Church of the Redeemer, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1931, Miss Edith Adelaide Richards, daughter of Lt. Henry Hayman Richards, USN, ret., to Lt. Blair A. Ford, USA.

**HAMEL-COE**—Married at Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1931, Miss Emily F. Coe, to Lt. Lester S. Hamel, USMC.

**HEMPSTEAD-KING**—Married at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Los Angeles Harbor, Calif., Aug. 15, 1931, Miss Eleanor King, daughter of Capt. Ernest J. King, USN, and Mrs. King, to Lt. Edward B. Hempstead, USA.

**HERON-FRECHEVILLE**—Married at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bay Head, N. J., Aug. 20, 1931, Miss Honore Hamilton Frecheville, to Maj. Gordon J. F. Heron, Cav, USA.

**HOAGLAND-NIMOCKS**—Married at

## Comptroller General Decisions

A-38034. (S) Traveling Expenses—Temporary duty—Army officers. Where an officer in the Army was ordered to a post in Alaska for performance of a distinct duty involving a period of approximately 90 days, while at such place he was not traveling within the meaning of section 12 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat. 631, as amended by the act of June 1, 1926, 44 Stat. 680, and reimbursement of expenses incurred while at such duty post is not authorized.

A-20384. (S) Disbursing officers—Erroneous payments—Inability to collect. The fact that a disbursing officer may be unable to collect an erroneous payment disallowed in his accounts is neither reason nor justification for crediting the item in his accounts.

Sparta, Wis., Aug. 3, 1931, Mrs. Evelyn Messick Nimocks, to Capt. Dale Milton Hoagland, FA, USA.

**KNEELAND-SIMS**—Married at Shanghai, China, July 20, 1931, Miss Lilla Sims, to Lt. O. A. Kneeland, USN.

**MARSH-RANDALL**—Married at Yuma, Ariz., Aug. 11, 1931, Miss Leona Randall to Lt. Vergil L. Marsh, USN.

**McCOOL-FARMER**—Married at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1931, Miss Gladys Farmer, to Lt. Richard Gunter McCool, USN.

**MUIR-DAPRAY**—Married in the rectory of St. Thomas' Church, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1931, Miss Helen Cassin Dapray, daughter of Mrs. John A. Dapray, and the late Colonel Dapray, USA, to Mr. Brockett Muir.

**PARHAM-BAROO**—Married at St. Albans Chapel, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1931, Miss Homie Elizabeth Baroo, to Ens. John Calhoun Parham, Jr., USN, son of Comdr. J. C. Parham, MC, USN.

**SMITH-LOVING**—Married at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 15, 1931, Miss Laura Hinemon Loving, daughter of Lt. Col. James J. Loving, CE, USA, and Mrs. Loving, to Lt. Joe Nelson Smith, USMC.

**TARRO-DARK**—Married at the Old Post Chapel, Ft. Sill, Okla., Aug. 15, 1931, Miss Vera Dark, formerly a member of the Army Nurse Corps, USA, to Lt. John A. Tarro, USA.

**WESTHOFEN-SNOWDEN**—Married at Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., Aug. 12, 1931, Miss Sally Pennell Snowden, to Ens. Charles Louis Westhofen, USN.

**WHALEY-TURNBULL**—Married at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jackson Heights, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1931, Mrs. Jessie Hartridge Turnbull, to Maj. Louis W. Whaley, USMC.

## DIED

**ALLEBACH**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1931, Capt. M. Kirk Allebach, Inf. Reg., 79th Div., Pa. NG.

**BURKE**—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 5, 1931, Lt. Comdr. Walter Safford Burke, USN, ret.

**BURKE**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1931, Sgt. Arthur J. Burke, USA.

**BUSHNELL**—Died at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1931, James H. Bushnell, Civil War veteran.

**FINCH**—Died at New York City, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1931, Col. Neil Graham Finch, formerly of the USA, and a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1911, son of Mrs. Nanny Robinson Dudley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. William Wade Dudley, USA.

**FORT**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1931, Sgt. William W. Fort, USA, ret.

**FULTON**—Died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 12, 1931, Dr. John S. Fulton, a lieutenant colonel in AMC, USA, during the World War.

**GROUT**—Died at Huntington, L. I., Aug. 17, 1931, Lt. Col. Paul Grout, N. Y. NG, father of Capt. Marshall Grout, N. Y. NG.

**HETZLER**—Died at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, 1931, Mrs. Mrs. Hetzler, wife of Chf. Yeoman Joseph Hetzler, USN.

**HOGG**—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18, 1931, Maj. William Mathison Hogg, in OD, USA, during the World War.

**LEWIS**—Died at Hyattsville, Md., Aug. 15, 1931, Capt. Ralph H. Lewis, VC, USA.

**LUTZ**—Died at Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 13, 1931, Lt. Col. Charles Edward Lutz, Quartermaster, 40th Division, Calif., NG.

**VAN AUKEN**—Died at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1931, Myron W. Van Auker, father of Capt. Wilbur R. Van Auker, USN.

**WHITAKER**—Died at Bear Lake, Utah, Aug. 12, 1931, Lt. Robert Hill Whitaker, SC, USN, ret.

**WILLIAMS**—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 6, 1931, Lt. Frank E. Williams, Reserve Corps, USA.

## MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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## Personals

**COL. HARRISON S. KERRICK, AC, USA,** and Mrs. Herrick entertained at luncheon recently for Lt. Prince Svasti Pradisah, brother of the Queen of Siam, in return for the hospitality extended by his family when they were in Bangkok, Siam, a few years ago.

The prince, who was graduated from West Point two years ago with honor, now is attached to the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, with station at Ft. Logan, Colo. He will return to Siam in 1933 to take his place as an officer of that country's army. When Colonel and Mrs. Kerrick were in Siam they were entertained at the home of the prince's parents, Prince and Princess Svasti.

Other guests at the luncheon at the Rockhill Manor were Maj. and Mrs. Omar Pinkston, Miss Virginia Hoover and Captain Collins and Lieutenant Wolf.

Maj. and Mrs. S. B. Renshaw, Veterinary Corps, arrived at Sturgis, S. D., on Sunday, Aug. 9, from Washington, D. C., to spend a few days visiting friends in the Hills prior to reporting to their new station at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Major Renshaw was formerly stationed at Ft. Meade, S. D., prior to his detail at the Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., from which he recently was graduated.

Mrs. Van Wyk entertained the Schofield Barracks, T. H. Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army, at a lovely tea at her home on July 22. There were 22 members present. Mrs. Van Wyk was Betty Burleigh, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Burleigh.

Miss Elizabeth M. Bonner, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. James P. Marley in Washington, D. C., has returned to her home in San Antonio, Tex.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Julian Wheeler, USN, and Mrs. Wheeler returned to Washington, Aug. 18, from several weeks spent in New England where they divided their time between Dorset, Vt., and Newport, R. I.

The 119th anniversary of the evacuation and massacre of Ft. Dearborn was celebrated in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, by impressive ceremonies. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, representing the Mayor of Chicago, delivered the principal address. The Navy was represented on this occasion by Rear Adm. Walter S. Grosley, USN, who also spoke, and by his Aide, Lt. George H. Dana, USN.

Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, USA, and Mrs. Saltzman have returned from their camp, The Hague, on Lake George, where they have been for several weeks, and are again in their home, 1630 Underwood Street, Washington, D. C.

Col. Frederick W. Van Duyne, QMC, (Please turn to Page 1231)

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

## With the Services in the Nation's Capital

NOW that the Summer season is about over, many of the Washington folk who have been spending their time away, will begin to drift back to Washington. By the week after Labor Day, Washington will again begin to prepare for its Winter season of social activities.

Mrs. Long, wife of Col. Frank S. Long, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Pauline Yates Long, left Washington last Friday for an extended motor trip through the South. They will visit in Palm Beach and Havana, Cuba, and the return trip will be made through the Smoky Mountains. They will return to Washington for a brief stay the middle of September, before joining Colonel Long in New York.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, who have spent some time in the North, are the guests of Mrs. Irving Chase Hall at her Summer home, Miramar, at Narragansett, R. I.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Maj. John F. Davis, USA, left the middle of this week for Blowing Rock, N. C., where she will be until the first of October. Major Davis will join her in the South in September and return with her.

Maj. John C. H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, with their small son, are at the Shoreham, where they have taken an apartment for the season. Major Lee is stationed at the War College.

Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, USA, ret., who returned recently from an extended stay in Paris, will go soon to Bass Rocks, Mass., where he will be the guest of Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose, of Washington and Kansas City. Maj. and Mrs. Parker W. West also left for Bass Rocks this week to visit Mrs. Loose.

Maj. William S. Hobson, USA, and Mrs. Hobson left this week by motor for North Carolina, where they will spend a month in the mountains.

Maj. Follett Bradley, AC, USA, and Mrs. Bradley have taken an apartment at the Westchester for the coming school year when Major Bradley will attend the Army War College.

Capt. and Mrs. Elmer T. Foss, who have recently been at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where Captain Foss was on duty, are now in Washington and have taken a house at 3527 Quebec Street, N. W.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oldham Paisley, with their three children, will leave soon for their home in Marion, Ill., where Colonel Paisley will resume his duties with his own newspaper the Marion Daily Republican. Colonel Paisley has been on duty with the personnel division of the War Department, General Staff, as an Army Reserve Officer for the past six months.

While here, Colonel and Mrs. Paisley have lived in Georgetown.

Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, USA, ret., former Chief Signal Officer, and Mrs. Gibbs will give up their house at 3325 Quebec Street and will move to New York where they will make their home. They will leave Washington the first of September.

Comdr. W. P. VanBuren, USN, who has been on duty aboard the USS Texas, arrived in Washington last week and joined Mrs. VanBuren and their daughter. Commander and Mrs. VanBuren went to Norfolk the middle of the week to spend a few days, and Commander VanBuren will take up his duties at the Navy Yard, where he has been assigned to duty, in the Autumn.

Comdr. Raymond Demming, USN, who has come to Washington for station, from the submarine base at New London, Conn., has taken a house in Clarendon, Va., and will be joined by Mrs. Demming and their family the first of next month.

Lt. Comdr. J. Walter McClaran, USN, and Mrs. McClaran have leased a house at 3517 Rodman Street for the Winter and will move from their charming suburban home, Sky Meadows, in Bethesda, Md., the first of October.

Lt. Comdr. A. R. Early, USN, and Mrs. Early went last week to Beverly Beach, where they have taken a cottage for the remainder of the season. They have with them as their guest there, Comdr. Raymond Demming.

## Reunion Class of '91, USMA

THE fortieth reunion of the Class of '91 at West Point this year, was unique in many ways; a greater number of the class were present than usual during June Week, and there were many delightful get-together occasions, due particularly to the hospitality of Gen. and Mrs. Jay J. Morrow and Colonel Echols.

On Wednesday, owing to the weather, the alumni exercises were held in Cullum Hall, followed by the Association of Graduates luncheon, where a '91 man, Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, was elected president of the Association.

At the class dinner that evening a silver cigar box was presented to Colonel Echols. On it were engraved the signatures of 80 of his classmates of '91; prominent among them were those of Dutchy Scherer and Ike Jenkins, two of the best-loved men in the class, who were "called home" during this past year.

While the men were living in barracks, the wives and widows were being royally entertained by General and Mrs. Morrow at "Sotobed," the home of Mr. Richard B. Scandrett, nephew of General Morrow, in Cornwall.

On Thursday, after graduation exercises, Colonel Echols entertained the members of the class and their wives at a beautifully appointed luncheon. It has been his custom for many years so to entertain the visiting '91 men and their wives. This particular luncheon was memorable not only because it was his last before retirement, but because of the happy occasion it proved to be.

The grand finale of the reunion took place in the lovely garden of Sotobed, when General and Mrs. Morrow, assisted by General Morrow's sister, Mrs. Scandrett, entertained at dinner. After music, Colonel Bradley in a gracious speech expressing appreciation for the warm hospitality of the Morrows, presented them, on behalf of the guests, with a rare old colored print of the view up the Hudson from Trophy Point.

Those present were Colonels Bradley, Bush, Conrad and Mrs. Conrad, Crowley, Davis, Major and Mrs. Donworth, Colonel Echols, General Ely and Miss Ely, Major and Mrs. Harriman, General and Mrs. Jackson and Miss Jackson, Colonel and Mrs. Jarvis, General and Mrs. Horney and daughter, Mrs. Ford, General and Mrs. Morrow and their niece, Miss Butler, Colonel and Mrs. Murphy, their daughter, Mrs. Downs, General and Mrs. Pierce, Colonel Schoeffel, Colonel and Mrs.

## Weddings and Engagements

**MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BRYAN GRIFFIN** announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Young, to Ens. Lynne Cline Quiggle, USN, the wedding to take place early in September.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter Scott Fulton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Polly Fulton, to Mr. Roger Barton Derby, son of Col. and Mrs. George McC. Derby, of New Orleans and Princeton, N. J.

The prospective bride has been attending Georgetown Convent and prior to her residence in Washington, D. C., was a student at Miss Summitt's School in St. Paul, Minn., where Colonel and Mrs. Fulton spent four years, while Colonel Fulton was on duty there.

Mr. Derby is a first classman at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He was formerly a student at Lawrenceville School and Princeton University.

The wedding will take place in June after the graduation of the latter from the Academy.

Mrs. John A. Dapray has recently announced the marriage of her daughter, Helen Cassin, to Mr. Brockett Muir, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Muir.

The ceremony took place Aug. 17 in the rectory of St. Thomas' Church, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Thomas Walsh officiating. Only the immediate families attended.

Mrs. Muir is the daughter of the late Colonel Dapray, USA, and a graduate of Georgetown Convent. She later attended the Manhattanville College, receiving her degree from American University. Mr. Muir is a graduate of Brown University.

A simple and impressive ceremony marked the marriage at noon, Aug. 15, of Miss Laura Hinemon Loving, daughter of Lt. Col. James J. Loving, CE, USA, and Mrs. Loving, to Lt. Joe Nelson Smith, USMC, at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Dr. Cyrus C. Brown, USN, and Mrs. Brown, San Diego, Calif.

Before the ceremony Miss Eugenia Brown, who was her cousin's only attendant, sang "Because" and the wedding music was played by Mrs. A. H. Thompson, of La Grange, Ga.

The bride, who wore a becoming traveling costume of blue French crepe, carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley and entered on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. They were met at the altar by Lieutenant Smith and his best man, Capt. W. J. Wallace, USMC. An unusual touch of sentiment was added to the ceremony by the fact that the minister, Rev. J. A. B. Fry, of Berkeley, Calif., had officiated also at the wedding of the bride's parents 25 years before.

Immediately following the ceremony, a buffet luncheon was served to the guests, who included only relatives and a few close friends. After a motor

(Please turn to Page 1231)

Sorly, Major Tutherly, Colonels Voochies, Whitman, General Winans; also Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Scherer, and Mrs. H. A. Smith.

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WEST POINT, N. Y.

Aug. 20, 1931

**C**AMP Illumination, a fitting climax to the period of Summer activities, will take place here Saturday night. During the past few years Camp Illumination has been a particularly colorful social event and this year's plans for the occasion are unusually clever and interesting. The title of the ceremonies is "The Second Hegira," and the general scheme of decoration will be Arabian and Mohammedan, each double company street constituting some particular phase of the scheme, including "A Street in Mecca," "Bedouin Street Scene," "Arabian Slave Mart," "A Caravanserai," "Mohammedan Heaven," and "Moorish Cabaret." The capture of a Foreign Legion fort in Northern Africa will be executed by Arabs on the camp parade before the dancing commences in the open air pavilion especially erected for the evening. All the cadets and their guests will wear appropriate costumes and prizes will be awarded for the most handsome ones. As this is the only occasion during the year when cadets are allowed to attend a hop in costume, a great deal of interest is taken in this phase of the affair. Numerous dinner parties will precede the evening's entertainment and there are a great many guests on the post for the week-end.

Among those attending Camp Illumination this evening will be Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William R. Smith, Col. Charles P. Echols, Col. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Richardson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. G. Gutensohn.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon had dining with them on Monday, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry, Maj. and Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen, and Maj. and Mrs. Percy W. Clarkson.

Mrs. George M. Badger entertained with a tea on Thursday in honor of Miss Margaret Hopper, of Paterson, N. J. The other guests invited were Mesdames Philip E. Gallagher, Samuel P. Walker, Jr., George S. Price, Robert M. Montague, Donald A. Fay, Edgar H. Snodgrass, Richard C. Partridge, and William E. Crist.

FT. MACARTHUR, CALIF.

Aug. 15, 1931

**BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. GATCHELL**, USA, ret., and Mrs. Gatchell motored up from their home in San Diego on July 28, to be the house guests for several days of Col. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller. Mrs. William V. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, entertained on Aug. 4 at her quarters with a charming bridge luncheon, having as her guests, Mesdames Howard S. Miller, Matthew A. Cross, Otto W. Gralund, Karl C. Frank, William L. McNamee, Joseph H. Twyman, Charles H. Ainsworth, Edward Supple, Dorothy Ruthertford and Misses Helen and Ruth Twyman and Edith Cross.

On Saturday, Aug. 1, Capt. and Mrs. John Adamson entertained 30 of the post officers and their wives with a delightful supper dance at Hacienda La Rambler in San Pedro.

Miss Edith Cross and Mrs. William V. Davis were joint hostesses at a lovely bridge shower given at the Cross quarters in honor of Miss Helen Twyman, whose marriage to Ens. Edward C. Folger, Jr., USN, will take place on Aug. 19.

On Friday evening, Aug. 7, at the Officers' Club, the officers and ladies of the post honored in the National Guard in camp here with a reception and dance. These entertaining with dinner parties preceding the dance were Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Ewing, and Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey Gillett.

Col. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller entertained with a lovely dinner dance at Hacienda La Rambler on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, honoring Mrs. James A. Woodruff and Miss Margaret Woodruff, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., who have been spending the past month with Ens. J. A. Woodruff, who is attached to the USS Colorado.

Invited to meet the charming guests of honor were: Col. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh F. Ewing, Lt. and Mrs. William L. McNamee, Lt. and Mrs. Robert R. Estell, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Twyman, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Adamson, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie Spencer of San Diego; Capt. Robert H. Pepper, USMC, and Mrs. Pepper; Ens. David D. Hawkins, USS Colorado, and Mrs. Hawkins, who was formerly Miss Ann Cox, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. R. Cox, of Ft. Riley, and Ensign Ensey, USS Nevada, Ens. James A. Woodruff, Jr., who also motored from Long Beach with Mrs. Woodruff and Miss Margaret for the dinner given in their honor.

POSTS and STATIONS

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Aug. 19, 1931

**REAR ADM. THOMAS C. HART**, superintendent of the Naval Academy, entertained at dinner Sunday evening, Aug. 9, for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer, of Washington, who were the Admiral's house guests for the week end. His other dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, Capt. and Mrs. William G. Smith and Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs.

Admiral Hart was host Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at dinner in honor of the Belgian Ambassador, M. Paul May, who has recently taken a cottage on the Chesapeake Bay, which he will occupy for the remainder of the Summer. The guests asked to meet the Ambassador were Capt. and Mrs. William J. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Rich, Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Weyler, Count de Buisseret and his sister, Countess de Buisseret, and Capt. John B. Kaufman. Count de Buisseret is second secretary to the Belgian embassy, and his sister, the Countess Beatrix de Buisseret, came to the United States with her brother when he assumed his post and is occupying the cottage of her uncle, Mr. John P. Story, on the Whitehall estate, on the Severn River.

Mrs. William R. Williams has started for San Pedro, Calif., to join Lieutenant Williams, who is on duty on the USS Lexington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson had as their guest recently, in their home on Acton Place, Comdr. Johnson's brother, Mr. C. W. L. Johnson, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Albright, wife of Lt. Comdr. Paul M. Albright, entertained at a bridge party Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, for her sister, Mrs. Maurice M. Thomas, of Kew Gardens, L. I., who has been visiting Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Albright. Mrs. Thomas left Tuesday for her home.

Mrs. Giles, wife of Capt. William J. Giles, entertained at a luncheon Thursday, aboard the Reina Mercedes, for Mrs. Dudley, of Short Hills, N. J., who is occupying her Summer home at Hacketts Point, near Annapolis. The guests at the luncheon were Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, of Baltimore, Mrs. Grace Morton Howard, Mrs. John L. Hall, Mrs. Waters, of Washington, Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs and Mrs. Robert Cabaniss.

Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Bass are among the recent arrivals on the station and have leased a house at Wardour.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Aug. 15, 1931

**FRIDAY** evening, the Officers' Club of Vancouver Barracks gave the last dance of the season, which was an incentive for several dinner parties. Maj. and Mrs. William G. Livesay were dinner hosts to 12 at their residence. Covers were laid for 20 at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Cronk. Ten members of the younger set were guests of Miss Ann Ryther at the home of Col. and Mrs. Dwight W. Ryther.

Maj. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, of Lt. Leavenworth, Kans., who are on a tour of the Pacific Coast, visited several days at the home of Maj. and Mrs. William G. Livesay. They left Monday for Vancouver, B. C.

The house guests of Col. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall this last week end were Capt. and Mrs. William H. Hammond, of Fresno, Calif. They are motoring to Ft. Missoula, Mont., where Captain Hammond will report for duty in the near future.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred S. Byrly left Saturday for Marshfield, Ore. Their young son and daughter have spent the Summer near Marshfield and will return with them.

Mrs. A. H. Steenrod, of Freeport, Ill., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Russell Skinner for several weeks.

In compliment to Mrs. A. H. Steenrod, Mrs. Earl Flegel, of Lincoln, Nebr., and Mrs. Dan Frye, of Salem, Ore., Mrs. Russell Skinner entertained a few intimate friends at luncheon Friday, at her quarters.

Capt. Mark G. Brislawn, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., was a visitor at the Post, Monday. Captain and Mrs. Brislawn and family will depart soon for the East after a brief stay with friends and relatives in Vancouver, Wash.

Saturday, Mrs. John Trott Murray was hostess at luncheon for the pleasure of her house guest, Mrs. Georgia Tobye, of Eugene, Ore.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald T. Beeler and small son are guests of Lt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cross over the week end, before departing for Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. A. Kitson, of Lt. Lewis, Wash., stopped at the garrison, Friday, while en route to Ft. Sill, Okla.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Aug. 15, 1931

Brooks Field

**MRS. ERIC LOMNES** gave a dinner Monday evening at Polly's Tea Room in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. H. C. Wisheart, on their sixth wedding anniversary.

Monday afternoon, Mrs. L. P. Turner gave an informal bridge tea complimenting Mrs. O. L. Grover. There were 16 guests playing bridge and a few additional guests came in for tea.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Lewis Easton left early last week for a visit in Mexico City.

Mrs. E. J. Rogers entertained with a delightful luncheon on Tuesday at Polly's Tea Room. Ten guests were invited.

Lt. and Mrs. J. F. M. Kohler entertained Saturday evening in their home with a chop suey supper. Twelve friends were invited.

Wednesday evening Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Craigie entertained at the Menger Hotel with a delightful informal dinner. The table at which the nine guests were seated was placed in the patio.

Lt. and Mrs. C. D. Wheeler and Lt. and Mrs. Manning Tillery, two popular young couples of the field, have taken a cottage in the mountains near Kerrville. They will leave Aug. 22 to be gone for two weeks.

The Flying Cadets will entertain with a swim and picnic supper Friday evening at New Braunfels.

Dodd Field

Maj. Frank D. Lackland and his mother, Mrs. Lackland, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., have moved into their quarters at Dodd Field where he has assumed command. Many lovely parties are being planned for them.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Gravelly recently arrived here for station, from Langley Field, Va.

Kelly Field

Sunday evening Maj. and Mrs. F. L. Martin were hosts at a lovely Mexican supper at the San Antonio Country Club, in honor of their guests Capt. and Mrs. Walter Reed, of Langley Field. The table which seated 14 was placed on the terrace beneath the colored lights.

Monday evening Maj. and Mrs. T. J. Hanley entertained with an informal dinner party in their quarters complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Walter Reed.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. DeFord and daughter, Jane, will leave Tuesday morning for the Ozark Mountains, where they will spend 15 days.

Mrs. E. E. Glenn entertained with a small informal luncheon on Tuesday at the San Antonio Country Club. Eight guests were invited.

Thursday afternoon Lt. and Mrs. I. L. Proctor entertained with a picnic at Sneak Inn in honor of Mrs. Henry Guy Woodward, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Saur.

FT. STOTENBURG, P. I.

July 21, 1931

**A DINNER** given Saturday, July 11, by Lt. Col. and Mrs. John C. Pegram for their visitors, Col. and Mrs. Thomas A. Roberts, of Manila, was one of the interesting events of the week end. Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Edward M. Fickett were Colonel and Mrs. Pegram's other dinner guests.

An afternoon bridge tea, which proved especially enjoyable, was given in honor of Mrs. William C. Morris on Thursday by Mrs. Ira F. Peak, at her attractive home at Clark Field. Among Mrs. Peak's guests were the ladies of the Air Service and others from Ft. Stotsenburg as well. The bridge guests, who included Mrs. John L. Schock, Mrs. Omer A. Newhouse, Mrs. William E. McCormack, Mrs. Raymond C. Blatt, Mrs. William L. Hamilton, Mrs. Aubrey Hornsby, Mrs. Leland R. Hewitt, Mrs. Sam Ellis, Mrs. William C. Morris, Mrs. Wilfrid H. Hardy, Mrs. Elmer W. Young, Mrs. John R. Hawkins, Mrs. Kirtley F. Gregg, Mrs. Milton M. Murphy, Mrs. Yantis Taylor, Mrs. Dale D. Fisher, Mrs. Allen R. Springer, Mrs. Wentworth Goss, Mrs. Thomas DuBose, Miss Nellie V. Close, Miss Marie Reiners, Miss Frances D. Barker, and Miss Cornelia W. Heiss, were joined later in the afternoon for tea, by Mrs. Harry R. MacKellar, Mrs. Jesse D. Derrick, Mrs. Lewis W. Maly, Mrs. Rollo P. Bourbon, Mrs. James L. Blakeney and Mrs. Elwell A. Sanborn. Attractive prizes for high score at bridge were won by Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Hardy.

HOLABIRD QM DEPOT, MD.

Aug. 17, 1931

**CAPT. AND MRS. HAROLD S. WRIGHT** visited friends at this station, recently. Captain Wright is en route to Camp Perry, Ohio, where he has been assigned duties in connection with the National Matches.

Mrs. Romeo H. Freer entertained at the Officers' Club Thursday afternoon at an attractive bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Benjamin F. Miller.

Lt. and Mrs. Gustave H. Vogel entertained with a buffet supper in their quarters in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Silkman and Lt. Harold A. Erusher. Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. M. Des Isles are the house guests of Lt. and Mrs. W. K. Ghormley. Lieutenant Des Isles is en route from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Humphreys, Va., where he has been ordered to school.

QUANTICO, VA.

Aug. 19, 1931

**A DANCE** was given in the Officers' Club Saturday evening on the tennis courts. Signal flags and colored lights were strung around the court, and after the supper the orchestra again played for dancing and following it, a number of the guests went swimming in the Officers' Club Pool.

Lt. Lawson Sanderson and his daughter have returned from a visit to his home in Shelton, Wash., and Mrs. Sanderson and Lawson, Jr., are back from a visit to Shelco, Md.

Maj. and Mrs. Harold Parsons and their son, Duncan, have returned from a motor trip to Detroit.

Lt. and Mrs. Edwin Pollack and their two children are home from a trip to Augusta, Ga., where they visited their families.

Col. Edward Sturdevant will leave shortly for Nicaragua, and Mrs. Sturdevant and their daughter, Mary Alice, will go abroad.

Lt. and Mrs. Phillip Thwing have with them for a visit, Miss Helen Mulcahy and Miss Emily Mulcahy, daughters of Lt. Timothy J. Mulcahy, now on duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lt. Comdr. John Falge, Mrs. Falge and their daughter, Helen, have gone on a 10-day motor trip to Spring, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Cartwright entertained a company at dinner, followed by bridge, in the Officers' Club Tuesday, Aug. 11. The guests were Col. and Mrs. John Henley, Capt. Reynolds Hayden and Mrs. Hayden, Maj. and Mrs. John Seebree, Maj. and Mrs. Karl Buse, Col. and Mrs. Edward Sturdevant, Capt. and Mrs. Houston Noble, Lt. and Mrs. Edwin Pollack, Lt. Walter Ansel and Mrs. Ansel.

Maj. and Mrs. J. J. Seebree had a ravioli party in the Officers' Club Thursday, Aug. 13, followed by bridge. The company included Maj. and Mrs. De Witt Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Houston Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Cartwright, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Creevy, Lt. and Mrs. George Towner, Lt. and Mrs. Clayton Jerome and Lt. Walter Ansel and Mrs. Ansel.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Aug. 8, 1931

**A GREAT** many of her friends from Panama and the Canal Zone called upon Mrs. Harry Burgess, wife of the Governor of the Panama Canal, yesterday afternoon during her hours at home and enjoyed her hospitality.

Mrs. James Craik Morris, who is a guest at the Governor's House, received with Governor and Mrs. Burgess.

In the dining room, Mrs. James J. Lonahan and Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs presided at the tea table from 5 to 6 o'clock and later Mrs. Roy Taskel Davis and Mrs. Preston Brown poured. They were assisted in the dining room by Mrs. Joseph F. Silor, Mrs. Herbert H. Evans, Mrs. Sydney L. Chappell, Mrs. Kenneth Newland, Miss Jane Evans, Miss Eleanor Nichols, Miss Mary Caroline Hood, Miss Marion Whaley, Miss Virginia Ewing, Miss Fay Summer.

The Commandant of the 15th Naval District, Rear Adm. Noble E. Irwin, gave a dinner party of 12 covers Tuesday evening at his home in Ancon, in honor of Capt. Manly H. Simmons, of the USS Chicago; Capt. Edward J. Marguaret, USS Louisville, and Capt. George H. Rowley, of the USS Sacramento.

Maj. and Mrs. Henry N. Summer gave a dinner party yesterday evening at their home in Qu.ry Heights, entertaining Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Col. and Mrs. John P. Masson, Maj. and Mrs. Horace R. Finley, and Maj. and Mrs. Robert E. Guthrie.

Mrs. Arthur R. Shomas, of Ft. Amador, entertained the members of her bridge club at her home. Her guests were Mrs. Walter Vail, Mrs. Wills McD. Chapin, Mrs. Barrington L. Flannagan, Mrs. Robert H. Mackin, Mrs. Legerre K. Tarrant, Mrs. Theodore J. Dayharsh, Mrs. Edward Barber.

Mrs. Holmar Swinholdt and Mrs. Clarence N. Iry entertained about 60 guests at tea yesterday afternoon at the Officers' Club at Corozal.

The officers and ladies of Corozal are having a no-host dance party at the dance this evening at the Union Club.

Capt. William R. Wilson is arriving today aboard the Transport Grant for station at Corozal.

Mrs. W. Milstead Talbott, of Ft. Amador, gave a tea Monday afternoon at her home, honoring her house guest, Miss Rita Bussell, and for Mrs. Daniel W. Hickey, Jr., who sails today aboard the Transport Grant.

Miss Sally Hall and Mr. Randolph Hall, daughter and son of Maj. and Mrs. John R. Hall, of Ft. Amador, spent the week-end with Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Wick and their daughter, Miss Barbara Wick, of France Field.

Mrs. W. H. Chambers entertained at bridge and luncheon yesterday at her home in Corozal, in honor of Mrs. Ger-

(Please turn to Next Page)

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## PANAMA

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ald H. Counts, who was the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Edward E. Ardery. Her guests were Mrs. Counts, Mrs. Joseph F. Siler, Mrs. Ardery, Mrs. Sydney L. Chapell, Mrs. Reed B. Harding, Mrs. Horace Villers, Mrs. Walter Vail, Mrs. Henry T. Hannis, and Mrs. Chester Hugh.

Mrs. Russell Blair, of Ft. Clayton, gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, for her husband's mother, Mrs. George Blair, wife of Major Blair, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., who arrived recently to spend several weeks at Ft. Clayton.

With the guest of honor, Mrs. Blair entertained Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond, Mrs. Frederick J. Ostermann, Mrs. Walter G. Donald, Mrs. Frank Purcell, Mrs. Baxter R. Hunter, Mrs. William E. Mauley, Jr., Mrs. Claude Black, Mrs. Thomas Jenkins, Mrs. George A. Murray, Mrs. Arthur S. Peterson, Mrs. Seth Gayle, Mrs. Hamilton Thorn, Mrs. Edgar B. Haymun, Mrs. Charles D. Carl, Mrs. H. B. Brown, Mrs. George C. Carrington, Mrs. S. A. Heard, Mrs. William Yancey, Mrs. Lynna H. Tingay, Mrs. Clara M. Culp, Mrs. Mathew Ridgway, Mrs. Hamilton Johnson, Mrs. A. A. MacNamee, Mrs. Moses Alexander, and Mrs. Raymond H. Bishop.

Mrs. S. A. Heard, of New York, arrived Friday aboard the SS Pennsylvania to spend the month with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. William Yancey, at Ft. Clayton.

As a farewell for their house guest, Miss Devin Sultan, Lt. and Mrs. David A. Newcomer gave a party last evening at their home in Coroxal.

Their guests were Miss Sultan and Mrs. William F. Heavy; Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Iry, Lt. and Mrs. Peter A. Feringa, Lt. and Mrs. Frank Purcell, Lt. and Mrs. Chester Hough, Lt. and Mrs. Henry T. Hannis, Lt. and Mrs. Prince E. Tripp, Lt. and Mrs. Don Shingler, Miss Virginia Tilton, Lt. William C. D. Bridges, Lt. Kenna Hertford, Lt. Gilbert Linkswieler, and Lt. H. M. Cleaves.

## FT. SILL, OKLA.

Aug. 15, 1931

MAJ. AND MRS. H. N. ERVIN have recently returned from a 30-day trip to Washington, D. C., and points of interest in Virginia.

Miss Vera Dark and her fiancé, Lt. John A. Tarro, were the guests of honor at a picnic given by Miss Irene Turner, ANC, at West Lake last Friday evening. Miss Turner's other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Case, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Martin, Miss Florence Dressell, Miss Yeaton, Miss Carlton, Miss Kathryn Nolan, Miss Lois E. Cook and Lt. E. M. Hampton.

Col. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair had as their guests for luncheon last Sunday, Lt. and Mrs. Maurice V. Daniels and Bob Henderson, nephew of Mrs. Daniel.

Lt. and Mrs. George V. Keyser entertained with a picnic Tuesday evening at West Lake in honor of Mrs. I. B. Warner, mother of Mrs. S. C. Lombard. Their guests were Lt. and Mrs. Stuart M. Bevans, Mrs. H. L. Evans, Mrs. I. B. Warner and Lt. and Mrs. S. C. Lombard.

Col. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, Maj. and Mrs. Harold E. Egan and Lt. and Mrs. Stuart M. Bevans were joint hosts at a picnic given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Colbern Wednesday evening at the Officers' Swimming Pool. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. John A. Crane, Maj. and Mrs. Julian F. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Shea, Lt. and Mrs. Giles R. Carpenter, Lt. and Mrs. James M. Gallieut, Mrs. H. L. Evans, Mrs. Margaret Houston, Capt. Horace Harding and Lt. Robert L. Taylor.

## FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Aug. 15, 1931

LT. AND MRS. CARL E. ANDERSON, Lt. who have been the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Russell, of St. Paul, will leave Tuesday for Ft. Benning, Ga., where they will be stationed. Mrs. Anderson was the honoree at a luncheon on Tuesday given by Mrs. William Charles Nichols, of Minneapolis. On Friday evening Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Orion L. Davidson at dinner.

Captain and Mrs. Russell have also been entertaining as their guests, Lt. and Mrs. Millard S. Curtis, who left Friday for Ft. Meade, Md., for station. Lieutenant and Mrs. Curtis have been visiting in California since leaving their former station in Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Wildurr Willing, of St. Paul, is being congratulated by his many friends on his promotion to Colonel which was announced this week by the War Department. Another promotion of interest to Twin Citizens is that of Capt. Nels E. Stadig, of Minneapolis, who becomes a Major. Major Stadig is on duty with the Minnesota National Guard.

Maj. and Mrs. Emmet C. Morton and daughter, Marion, and son, Crawford, who have had a cottage at Blue Lake for the past month are spending the week end in Ft. Snelling en route to St. Louis to visit relatives. Marion Morton will re-enter Radcliffe College in September and Crawford will enter St. Thomas, while Major and Mrs. Morton will go to their new station in Omaha.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Boyers left yesterday by motor for Ft. Benning, Ga., where Captain Boyers will enter the Infantry School. Mrs. Boyers will visit in Nashville, Tenn., before going to Ft. Benning.

Captain Boyers, well-known polo player of the Army and the Northwest, was honored at a stag dinner on Thursday evening given by the Service Company which is commanding during his service at Ft. Snelling.

## POSTS and STATIONS

## FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Aug. 17, 1931

MISS KATHERINE UNDERWOOD, of Liberty, N. C., has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Noel A. Neal, for several weeks.

Miss Adele Yoe, of Louisville, Ky., who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, was the incentive for a luncheon which Mrs. Larry L. Cobb gave in her quarters last Wednesday.

Maj. and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene also entertained for Miss Yoe on Monday when they were hosts at supper before the moonlight swimming party held at the club.

Col. Harry L. Cooper was host at a stag dinner at the club last Wednesday evening when he entertained the officers here for the refresher course.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Cullen have left the post for Buffalo, N. Y., where they will spend about a month with Lieutenant Cullen's parents.

Last Thursday evening Lt. Thomas Summerlin, of Washington, who is here with the reserve officers, entertained Lt. and Mrs. Henry Burgess, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Pickhardt, Lt. and Mrs. Ewing H. France, and Lt. Lucien E. Bolduc, for dinner at the Gibson Island Club.

Among the officers on the post who left on Sunday for the matches at Camp Perry were Captains E. D. McCoy, R. G. Howie, W. A. Bigby, Tryon Shepherd, L. D. Tharp and Lieutenants A. W. Cooley, S. B. Elkins, and A. C. Hamilton.

## FT. LEWIS, WASH.

Aug. 15, 1931

LT. COL. ABBOTT BOONE and sister, Miss Veta Boone, entertained in their post quarters Sunday evening at dinner and an informal musicale. Invitations were extended to nearly a score of Army friends.

Maj. and Mrs. Clarence M. McMurray entertained in their post quarters at dinner Thursday evening, honoring Maj. and Mrs. Tatnal D. Simpkins, Capt. and Mrs. L. V. Jones and their house guest, Miss Alberta Cherry, of Kansas City, Mo., Lt. and Mrs. Elmer C. Ringer and Miss Dahleen, sister of Mrs. Ringer and visitor in the home; Lt. and Mrs. Otto L. McDaniel, and Misses Grace Newcomer and Louise Mathison, all of Ft. Lewis.

Maj. and Mrs. Albert C. Arnold, of Ft. Lewis, entertained in their post quarters on Wednesday evening at a charmingly appointed dinner-bridge to honor Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Parker, of Yakima. Captain Parker has been on reserve duty at Ft. Lewis for two weeks and Mrs. Parker, a former Tacoma girl (Fay Easterday), has been visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. C. M. Easterday and Mrs. W. A. Hennig, of Tacoma.

Those asked to share the evening with Maj. and Mrs. Arnold were Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Castner, commanding general of Ft. Lewis, and Mrs. Castner; Miss Mary Castner, sister of General Castner and visitor in the home; Lt. Col. Walter Beals, of Olympia, who is now on reserve duty at the fort, and Mrs. Beals; Maj. and Mrs. Maxon S. Lough, Chaplain and Mrs. George R. Longbrake, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Perfect, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Moffett, all of Ft. Lewis; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Rubin and Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Worthen and their daughter, Mrs. Lucille Smith, of American Lake Hospital staff. Contract and auction bridge was enjoyed after dinner.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Aug. 15, 1931

ADDITIONS to the junior Navy contingent who promise to be popular in the social life this Fall are Misses Mildred and Phyllis Freeman, daughters of Capt. Charles S. Freeman, commanding officer of the USS Arizona, and Mrs. Freeman. With Mrs. Freeman and their brother, Kenneth, they are domiciled at 3350 East First Street, Long Beach. They arrived recently from Norfolk, Va. Captain Freeman will join them about Aug. 24, when the USS Arizona returns to join the Battle Force.

Ten guests were invited by Mrs. Howard Hutchinson, wife of Lieutenant Hutchinson, Tuesday, for a luncheon party complimenting Mrs. William James, wife of Captain James, USMC, who leaves next week for Quantico, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Melville S. Brown entertained Sunday with a beach party at Belmont Shore. Guests were entertained with swimming and aquaplaning. Young friends of the Brown's daughter, Miss Katherine Brown, participated in the occasion, as well as several out of town guests.

Lt. and Mrs. Warren Graf have as their house guests the latter's sister, Miss Elizabeth Muldoon, of Palo Alto, Calif., at their home in Long Beach. Miss Muldoon will be entertained by the Grafs until they leave next month for San Diego, where Lieutenant Graf has been ordered to duty with the destroyer squadrons.

Maj. Ralph J. Mitchell, USMC, and Mrs. Mitchell were house guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson. The Mitchells arrived on the SS Venezuela from Nicaragua, where Major Mitchell was stationed in command of the U. S. Marine Corps aviation unit for the past two years. He and his wife motored from here to Coronado, where they will remain for a short time before going to Major Mitchell's new post in Washington, D. C.

## NORFOLK, VA.

Aug. 19, 1931

REAR ADM. AND MRS. FRANK H. BRUMBY were hosts on Friday night at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of their son, Midshipman Frank H. Brumby, jr., and a group of visiting midshipmen. Their guests numbered 20.

Capt. and Mrs. George Preston Shamer were hosts on Tuesday night at their quarters at the Naval Base in honor of the members of their card club. Their guests who played at two tables included Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Mrs. Emil Theiss, of Seattle, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry E. Jenkins and Miss Alice Goddard.

Mrs. A. F. Huntington entertained the members of her card club on Tuesday afternoon at her home in the Naval Base. Contract was played at three tables and Mrs. Huntington's guests included Mrs. William D. MacDouglass, Mrs. David A. Weaver, Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Mrs. Emil Theiss of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Harry E. Jenkins, Mrs. Francis P. Traynor, Mrs. Willard A. Pollard, Mrs. Francis D. Walker, Mrs. A. C. J. Sabalot, Mrs. C. C. Champion and Miss Anne Bagby of Baltimore.

Miss Charlotte Reed was hostess at a buffet supper on Thursday night at her home at the Naval Base. Her guests were Misses Elizabeth Stiles, Edith Mish, and Grace Carr of Washington, Harriett Wannamaker of St. Matthews, S. C., Anne Magee of Norfolk, and a group of junior officers.

Miss Lelia Marshall Hine entertained on Monday at a card party given at her home in the Marine Barracks in honor of her guest, Miss Catherine Groseclose of Washington. Bridge was played at four tables with prizes for the top scores.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. Brown entertained on Saturday night at their home in Algonquin Park in honor of their niece, Miss Harriett Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, S. C., who is their guest. The guests who after the buffet supper attended the dance at the New Chamberlin Hotel, Ft. Monroe, included 20 guests, among them a group of visiting midshipmen.

## MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y.

Aug. 18, 1931

MISS ELIZABETH PATAT of Charleston, S. C., and Mrs. C. L. Sutherland of Stanford, Conn., are spending the week-end with Maj. and Mrs. Drury Mitchell.

Mrs. James R. Carter, of Danville, Va., mother of Mrs. Epes, will spend several months with Major and Mrs. Epes.

Miss Genevieve Beals of Detroit, Mich., is visiting Lt. and Mrs. Leon W. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Heathcock and Miss Eileen Heathcock, of Ridgewood, N. J., spent the past week-end with Lieutenant and Mrs. Murtha.

Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Blair of West Point, N. Y., spent the week-end with Lieutenant and Mrs. Steed.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Bostrom are spending 20 days of leave with Lieutenant Bostrom's parents in Maine.

## FT. BENNING, GA.

Aug. 18, 1931

BRIG. GEN. CAMPBELL KING, Commandant of the Infantry School, and his daughter, Miss Barbara King, returned on Monday from Flat Rock, N. C., where they have been spending several weeks' vacation. Mrs. King and Dick remained at Flat Rock.

Miss Claudia Maybank of Charleston, S. C., is the house guest of Miss Barbara King.

Maj. Edward C. Rose, executive for plans and training for Benning, and Mrs. Rose have returned from a six weeks' vacation in the hills of North Carolina.

Col. and Mrs. Thorne Strayer of the 29th Infantry, left here last Saturday for Stillwater, Okla., where Colonel Strayer will be Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. For the past two years Colonel Strayer has been executive officer of the 29th Infantry.

Col. Duncan K. Major entertained with a supper in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Strayer last Friday night preceding the dance of the Officers' Club of the 29th Infantry. Both events were held at the 29th Infantry recreation camp.

Mrs. C. L. Legge, mother of Maj. Barnwell R. Legge, member of the Infantry Board, has returned from the station hospital to Major Legge's quarters. Mrs. Legge suffered an injury to her shoulder several weeks ago. During her illness she was visited by her son, Mr. Lionel Legge of Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 2 is the date set for the wedding of Miss Lolo O'Connell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Daniel O'Connell of Ft. Benning, to Lt. Leroy W. Krauthoff, of the 29th Infantry. The bride is to be given away by her father. Miss O'Connell has selected her sister, Mrs. A. W. Gower of Ft. Monroe, as her matron of honor, and Miss Aline Williams of Ft. McPherson will be her maid of honor. Her bridesmaids will be Miss Barbara King, Miss Bess Berry and Miss Harriette Atkins. Lieutenant Krauthoff will have Lt. Fred W. Sladen as his best man and the ushers will be Lieutenants Randolph Hubbard, George Lynch, Walter Wilson, George Selman, Ralph Woods, James Winn, and Dexter Lowry.

## Sixth Corps Area Notes

MAJ. GEN. FRANK PARKER, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, inspected the training of the 33rd Division, Ill. NG, at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp McCoy, Wis., last week. He was accompanied on his inspection trip by Col. William H. Burt, SC, chief of staff of the Sixth Corps Area.

On Aug. 11, General Parker visited Camp McCoy and inspected the 58th Field Artillery Brigade of the division. He found the training of such character as to merit commendation.

On Aug. 12 and 13 General Parker inspected the 33rd Division troops at Camp Grant. He was one of the guests at "Governor's Day" on Aug. 13. General Parker and Colonel Burt and other officers from corps area headquarters were guests at the luncheon given in honor of Governor Emmons of Illinois by the Illinois troops.

The exercises of the division troops at Camp Grant were instructive and the review for the visitors a great success. The general appearance of Camp Grant and the work done by the 33rd Division presented a high order of excellence.

General Parker and his daughters, Miss Katherine Parker and Miss Ann Parker, attended the Christian County Agricultural Fair at Taylorville, Ill., on Aug. 14. They were guests of Col. George G. Seaman. General Parker's horses were entered in the horse show held in connection with the fair.

The Sixth Corps Area Horse Show Team, in charge of 1st Lt. G. S. Smith, FA, General Parker's aide, gave daily exhibitions of jumping during the afternoon and night sessions of the Christian County Agricultural Fair at Taylorville, Ill., from Aug. 11 to Aug. 14. The team included seven enlisted men from Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Lt. Col. Joseph J. Grace, Signal Corps, who recently reported at Chicago, has been assigned to duty as Signal Officer, Sixth Corps Area.

## Fire Information

THE gun positions, target area, and observation posts for the firing tests by the Field Artillery Board, of the 75-mm. Pack Howitzer at Ft. Sill, Okla., have been selected. The positions are being surveyed and prepared and upon completion, the targets and fragmentation screens will be located and erected. This firing, which is expected to commence the first of next month, is expected to give information concerning accuracy, relation between zones, penetration, types of craters, fragmentation, probable errors, speed of firing (shrapnel only) and general functioning of the howitzer.

## Officer Class at Pensacola

THIRTY-FIVE officers of the Navy have received orders to report at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for flight training in heavier-than-air craft, on Oct. 8, 1931.

Making up the October class will be one member each of the Naval Academy classes of 1924, 25, 26, and 27, three from the class of '29, while the remainder of the aviation class graduated from the Academy in 1930.

Members of the class are:  
Lt. (jg) Hamilton Hains  
Ens. Richard G. Visser  
Ens. George N. Butterfield  
Ens. Ruel S. Dally  
Ens. Walter C. Wingard, jr.  
Ens. Samuel P. Weller  
Ens. George B. Chafee  
Ens. Jack S. Dorsey  
Ens. Harold E. Duryea  
Ens. Nicholas Luckner, jr.  
Ens. Laurence O. Mathews  
Ens. Robert S. Trower, 3rd  
Ens. William M. Drane  
Ens. Cyrus G. Hilton  
Ens. George L. Heap  
Lt. (jg) John E. Clark  
Lt. (jg) Henry C. Doan  
Lt. (jg) Arthur D. J. Farrell  
Ens. Frederick W. Laing  
Ens. Leonard T. Morse  
Ens. Otis J. Earle  
Ens. David A. Harris  
Ens. William C. Kaiser  
Ens. Lyle L. Koepke  
Ens. Harry P. Badger  
Ens. Victor S. Gaulin  
Ens. Seraphin B. Perreault  
Ens. Joseph A. Ruddy, jr.  
Ens. Henry S. Wygant, jr.  
Ens. Paul P. Blackburn, jr.  
Ens. Durand Kiefer  
Ens. Douglas B. Brokenshire  
Ens. John T. Hayward  
Ens. Henry G. Sanchez  
Ens. Kenneth M. Gentry



## Military Schools and Colleges

THE value and importance of Americans educating their sons in Military Schools and Colleges was emphasized by Col. William K. Naylor, Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps Area, in an address over station WABC, New York City, Aug. 18.

Colonel Naylor's address, in part, follows:

I have seen awkward, clumsy country boys developed into sprightly and alert young men by military training. I recall one case of a boy who, when he came to us, was everything we dislike to see in a boy, yet in one year he developed into an alert, springy stepped, full chested, clear eyed young man and on the target range came within three points of qualifying as an expert marksman, and yet a year before he was gun shy. Of course, college boys might receive the equivalent of the ROTC training in mass athletics or the gymnasium, but the question is, will they?

There are certain agencies that have launched manifestos against military training in American colleges and schools. Recently the opponents of military training have secured a decision by the Attorney General to the effect that military training is not obligatory in land grant colleges, in the following terms: "An agricultural college which offers a substantial course in military tactics complies sufficiently with the requirements as to military tactics in the Act of July 2 1862, and the other acts \* \* \* even though the students of that institution are not compelled to take that course." I assume that these enthusiasts antagonistic to military training in schools and colleges are patriots sincerely believing in American institutions.

### Radicals Active

However, there are other activities in our country, not so patriotic, that are openly and avowedly not in sympathy with our institutions or our plan of military training. I refer to the radical activity in this country, as reported in our press.

These radicals would change the existing order of things. They refer repeatedly to Soviet Russia as the model upon which to base the change. Perhaps unwittingly, taking the first step with them, are those visitors returning from Europe and those writers and speakers advocating recognition of Soviet Russia. Some of the more moderate, however, have been fair enough to show the great threat of peace of Soviet Russia's strong army.

With a few writers and returning visitors suggesting recognition, even in the face of the huge existing army and subversive activities in this country of radicals and others, it appears that the wide publicity given to the decision that military training is not obligatory in land grant colleges would justify some fair consideration of what the military training in our schools does consist.

### Thomas Jefferson Advocate

As a background, it is well to remember that military training in our schools was first strongly recommended by Thomas Jefferson, who, after eight years of sincere efforts to avoid war with Great Britain and France, by reducing our Navy and Army almost to the vanishing point, saw the National Capitol burned by a few hundred British regulars whose advance the enormously greater force of untrained American Militia were helpless to oppose.

Thereafter Thomas Jefferson strongly advocated military training in American colleges.

Military training finally took form under the Morrill Act in 1862, and bore the signature of Abraham Lincoln, who for two years had tried to defend the National Capital with untrained officers and men. The law was further expanded under the National Defense Act of 1920, and, as at present written, is the expression of the deliberate opinion and active experience of Woodrow Wilson, who was re-elected on the slogan that he kept us out of war and then found himself facing the desperate problem of defending the rights, not only of America, but of the whole democratic world, with untrained officers.

The ROTC thus bears the imprint of three of our greatest Presidents and statesmen, against none of whom can a taint of militaristic ambition be alleged.

### Types of Training

Under the legislation as now in force, military training in schools and colleges is divisible into two categories: namely, first, training conducted under the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, section of the National Defense Act— which section authorizes very mate-

rial assistance on the part of the Federal Government—and second, training under section 55-c of that Act, or Section 1225, Revised Statutes—which permits the Federal Government to give assistance of a minor character to the local school authorities.

Training under the Reserve Officers' Training Corps provision takes place in the colleges and universities and also the secondary schools. That carried on in the colleges and universities is known as the Senior Division and that carried on in the secondary schools is known as the Junior Division.

The training in the Senior Division is now carried on in about 125 colleges and universities, with a total enrollment last year of about 80,000.

For the units of the ROTC thus described, the Government gives very material assistance, both in officers as instructors and in money to carry on instruction.

### 55-c Schools

For the second category of training—units not embraced in the ROTC, but provided for under section 55-c of the National Defense Act, of section 1225 of the Revised Statutes—

instruction is now being given in approximately 54 secondary schools throughout the country. To these units the Government furnishes only arms and ammunition and an officer is provided as instructor if one is available for the purpose. Notwithstanding the simple military demands made upon these schools and the slight degree of Federal aid and control, very many valuable results accrue.

Let us examine some of the clever arguments advanced by the opponents and radicals against military training.

(Please turn to Page 1229)

# SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Journal's Service Department is making a very careful study of the Schools listed in this directory, preparatory to making recommendations meeting the individual needs of Service Children of School age.

Write to the Schools direct, or if you need help, we will be only too glad to assist you. Address your letter personally to the Director, Department of Education, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

## ALABAMA

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

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### Hold Reserve Convention

Ft. Snelling, Minn.—The annual convention of the Minnesota Department, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, was held at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Aug. 7, 1931.

The gathering was attended by 150 officers of the reserve component, and by a number of officers on duty at Ft. Snelling. Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commanding the 7th Corps Area, was the principal speaker. The opening session was called to order in the Camp Service Club by Col. F. W. Matson, FA-Res., who announced the appointment of committees on nominations, 1932 convention, resolutions and auditing. Routine reports were received and approved, following which the election of officers took place. Lt. Col. M. J. Brown of Owatonna was elected president for 1931. Other new officers are: Lt. Col. F. C. Tenny, Duluth, vice president; Col. Henry I. Church, Austin, second vice president; Capt. Stanley L. Mack, Duluth, third vice president; Capt. John A. Buxton, Owatonna, secretary; Lt. Col. L. L. Conrad, Minneapolis, treasurer.

During the afternoon session, following a brief address of welcome by Col. David L. Stone, 3rd Inf., commanding Ft. Snelling, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the Reserve Corps, General Hagood addressed the meeting. The General emphasized the importance of the Reserve Corps in the scheme of national defense.

The afternoon session concluded with adjournment to witness the parade by the CMTC trainees.

Dinner was served in Stone Park, on the banks of the historic Minnesota River, by Battery F, 18th FA, which handed out the old-time Army "chow," with improvements since the days of '17 and '18. While the band of the 3rd Infantry played a program of patriotic and inspirational music, the officers regaled themselves with stories of those lively days.

During the evening meeting Col. C. D. Herron, GSC, made the principal address. Colonel Herron is on duty in Washington as Executive Officer for Reserve Affairs. He deplored the inability of the War Department to make it possible for every reserve officer to have training each year, but attributed this condition to lack of funds. Retaining the interest of college men who upon graduation are commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps and of eligible CMTC graduates is one of the major problems of the War Depart-

### Travel to Conventions

THE Comptroller General holds in a decision this week that the mere fact that six officers of the Army attended a convention obviates any payment of travel expenses to them even though the travel was made in connection with Reserve affairs and involved numerous important duties in connection with the training of reserves.

A total amount of \$171.54 was involved in traveling expenses to Capt. Edward A. Austin, Inf.; 1st Lt. Harry M. Schwarze, FA; Capt. Edgar J. Tulley, Inf.; Col. E. E. Haskell, Inf.; Maj. Robert J. Halpin, MC; Maj. W. E. McCormack, MC; Maj. B. E. Brewer, Inf.; Maj. Edwin O'Connor, Cav., and 1st Lt. Newton W. Jones, FA. These officers were ordered by their

ment, said the Colonel in the course of his talk.

Col. Charles F. Leonard, Chief of Staff of the 88th Division, pointed out the fact that the military organization of the United States is maintained for defensive purposes only, and that it is not intended to use it for aggressive action. He further stated that men are trained for national defense in case there should be another war in which this country is involved.

Col. Carl R. Gray, Eng-Res., who is vice president and general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, urged that a greater number of reserve officers affiliate with the Reserve Officers' Association, in order that it be more influential.

Resolutions were passed during the convention requesting Congress to give the same consideration toward retirement to reserve officers injured during active duty, as is now given members of the Regular Army. More frequent opportunities to attend training camps; a nominal compensation for uniforms and equipment; approval by the War Department of requests to attend service schools and to participate in national matches at Camp Perry were among other resolutions adopted by the convention.

The 1931 Convention ended with the selection of Ft. Snelling as the place at which the Convention will be held next year, and with a vote expressing appreciation to Representative Melvin J. Maas, for his support of the Reserve Corps.

Corps Area commander to travel from their respective stations to Stillwater, Okla., where the Reserve Officers' Association, Department of Oklahoma, was to have a convention, and return. The Comptroller's decision puts the case and decision as follows:

"Paragraph 4 of Special Orders 286, provides:

4. The following named officers will, at the proper time, proceed from their respective stations to Stillwater, Okla., so as to arrive not later than Dec. 9, 1929, for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the Oklahoma Department, Reserve Officers' Association, to be held thereat on Dec. 9 and 10, 1929, and upon completion of this duty will return to their proper stations:

"Paragraph No. 3 of Special Orders 297, directing the travel of Maj. Edwin O'Connor, is to the same effect although it is observed that this order is dated Dec. 10, and enjoined the officer to proceed on or about Dec. 9, for the purpose of attending the convention.

"By paragraphs 22 and 23, Special Orders 301, dated Dec. 14, 1929, the previous orders directing the officers to proceed to Stillwater, Okla., for the purpose of attending the convention of the Reserve Officers' Association, were amended to read:

For the purpose of establishing contact with and conducting inactive duty training of Reserve officers assembled at that place.

"First indorsement, Headquarters, 8th Corps Area, dated Nov. 18, 1930, to the Adjutant General explains the attendance of the Army officers at the annual convention of the Reserve Officers' Association, as follows:

1. The annual convention of the Oklahoma Department, Reserve Officers' Association, was held on Dec. 9 and 10, 1929, at Stillwater, Okla., where there is maintained a Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. In view of the fact that over one hundred Reserve officers from all over the state were to be assembled at that time the Chief of Staff, 96th Division, inactive training of the Reserve officers of the 96th Division in Oklahoma, and made plans several months before the convention convened, to utilize this opportunity to conduct a war game for the assembled officers as a part of their inactive duty training; to confer with the unit instructors of the 96th Division; and to afford those instructors an opportunity to establish personal contact with those Reserve officers who were present.

2. As to the duties actually performed by the Regular Army officers ordered to Stillwater, the Chief of Staff, 96th Division, reports as follows:

"Each Regular Army officer was fully occupied with his official duties as prescribed in paragraph 76, Army Regulations 135-10, especially subparagraphs b and j. Opportunity was presented to discuss various phases of inactive duty training and to coordinate troop school schedules.

"On Dec. 9, 1929, a map maneuver was held and was attended by seventy-nine Reserve officers (a list of which is attached). He employed every available Regular Army officer on the problem and could have used more had they been present. On the same day the Cadet Corps of the R. O. T. C. unit at the A. & M. College Oklahoma City, Okla., who is charged with the of Oklahoma, Stillwater, was reviewed by the Reserve officers, after which the Regular Army officers present met the students, who had many questions to ask. He considers that much good resulted from these interviews as this year's complement of Reserve officers is by far the most active in both active duty and inactive duty training of any class commissioned. Four hours' credit was given for the participation of the Reserve officers at the maneuvers and review."

3. The actual wording of the orders issued on November 26, 1929, did not state the real purpose of the orders, but through association with the fact that the officers concerned were to be assembled at the time of the Reserve Officers' Association convention at Stillwater, the orders were issued erroneously, as shown (paragraph 4, S. O. 286, Hq. 8th C. A., Nov. 26, 1929, and paragraph 3, S. O. 297, Hq. 8th C. A., Dec. 10, 1929) and as soon as the error was discovered, (four days after the second order was issued) they were amended so as to conform to the true purpose of the orders (paragraphs 22 and 23, S. O. 301, Hq. 8th C. A., Dec. 14, 1929).

4. It is well known and understood in the conduct of Organized Reserve matters that personal contacts accomplish greater results in inactive duty training than is practicable by correspondence. Due to the scattered Reserve personnel in the Western States, this personal contact and inactive duty training is difficult. Had it been attempted to give the same amount of instructions as was given in this case, it would have required an amount of travel and expense which would have been greatly in excess of the actual travel and cost.

5. It is submitted that it was not the actual purpose of the order above referred to to enable the officers concerned to attend the Reserve Officers' Association convention as such, but to enable them to take advantage of the special opportunity afforded by the assembly of a considerable number of Reserve officers to carry out certain training activities which were necessary and desirable and which otherwise could not have been carried out so effectively or so economically.

In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that none of the Regular Army Officers ordered to Stillwater were members of the Reserve Officers' Association, as they are prohibited from membership by the by-laws of the association. The orders as amended state correctly the purpose of these orders. The duty enjoined was necessary and proper in connection with the training of the Organized Reserves.

6. It is requested that the General Accounting Office be requested to reconsider the suspensions referred to in the basic letter, in view of the fact that the reply of Sept. 29, 1930, referred to in paragraph 2 of the basic letter did not set forth fully the circumstances and the facts.

"Section 8 of the act of June 26, 1912, 37 Stat. 184, provides:

No money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be expended . . . for expenses of attendance of any person at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association, unless such . . . expenses are authorized to be paid by specific appropriations for

### Reserves at Ft. Warren

Ft. Warren, Wyo.—Twenty-seven officers, members of the Organized Reserve Corps, arrived at Ft. Warren over the week end of Aug. 8 for 14 days active duty training. This group is the third group of ORC officers trained at the Post this year.

Officers arriving at the Post and attached to the 1st Infantry included Maj. David Burton, Capt. James R. McClelland, Capt. Dudley R. Griggs, 1st Lt. Cecil H. Buchanan and Stuart W. Davis, all Infantry Reserves of Denver, Colo., and Capt. Dwight K. Foster, Paonia, Colo.; Capt. Eric T. Kelly, Pueblo, Colo.; 1st Lt. Leonard F. Carter, Colorado Springs, Colo.; 2nd Lt. Ralph Wienbroe, Trinidad, Colo.; 2nd Lt. William M. Wittmeyer, Montrose, Colo., and 2nd Lt. Robert L. Simpson, Sheridan, Wyo., all members of the Infantry Reserve.

Attached to the 20th Infantry: Capt. Wallace A. Debeque, Carbondale, Colo.; Capt. Joseph R. DeWar, and Capt. Harry Slaughter, of Leadville, Colo.; 1st Lt. Henry E. Abbott, jr., Trinidad, Colo.; 1st Lt. Leonard R. Allott, 1st Lt. Henry M. Houston, and 1st Lt. Willard S. Kettering, of Pueblo, Colo.; 1st Lt. Brooks O. Custer, Monte Vista, Colo.; 1st Lt. Robert N. Donlye, Natrop, Colo.; 1st Lt. John W. MacFaddin, 1st Lt. Prosper D. Smith, and 1st Lt. James C. Stowers, all of Denver, Colo.

Assigned to the 76th Field Artillery: 1st Lt. J. F. Moyer, Denver, Colo., and attached to the 76th Field Artillery, 2nd Lt. Bob Arnold, Denver, Colo., both members of Field Artillery Reserve.

Attached to Quartermaster Corps, Capt. Richard E. Joy and 2nd Lt. Joseph J. Smith, of Denver, Colo.

The training of these officers consists of field work and so far as possible under active war conditions as these officers are attached and assigned to units that are now in their annual maneuvers.

On July 18 a group numbering 186 reserve officers, from both infantry and artillery units, completed 14 days' active duty training here. Members of this camp were from Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico and Idaho.

The second camp opened on July 26 and was made up entirely of officers from Colorado, excepting Capt. Edwin A. Bell, of Cheyenne. This group numbered 40.

### Active Duty for Reserves

AFTER Oct. 1, 1931, the War Department desires that each request for active duty for a Reserve officer submitted by a chief of Arm or Service contain, in addition to other data now required, the following information:

a. Whether or not the Reserve officer has had active duty during the fiscal year within which the active duty is requested, with the inclusive dates of such duty, if any.

b. Whether or not the Reserve officer has had active duty in each one of the two fiscal years next preceding the one in which active duty is requested, with the inclusive dates of such duty, if any.

In the event that active duty is requested in the case of a Reserve officer who has been on active duty in each one of the two fiscal years next preceding, the special reason, or reasons, for requesting active duty for a third successive fiscal year will be fully stated.

such purposes or are provided for in express terms in some general appropriation.

"Expenses for attendance by Regular Army officers at conventions of the Reserve Officers' Association are not provided for by a specific appropriation nor in express terms in a general appropriation.

"In effect it is conceded, by the description of the purpose of the travel of these officers, that they would not have been required to make the travel but for the convention. It was intended both under their original and their amended orders that they should attend the convention. They attended the convention. What the purpose of their attendance was or what they did during the convention is not material to the question here involved. By no process of reasoning can their travel to be present at the convention be taken out of the prohibitions of the statute. See A-18727, Oct. 18, 1927, to the Secretary of War. The disallowance is affirmed."

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## Military Schools and Colleges

(Continued from Page 1227)

In support of the allegation that compulsory training is archaic, we find the action taken by Australia and New Zealand set forth by some antagonists of military training. In justification they quote the following: "Australia and New Zealand, according to an announcement in 'Pacific Forces,' have suspended their respective systems of compulsory training." And this extract is quoted as a "splendid example for the United States." A careful scrutiny of this quotation shows that the word "suspended" is used, not the word "abolished." Nor is there any explanation as to why the training was suspended. Whether or not it is a gesture to discountenance war, or whether it is in the interest of economy, or whether they have a better scheme of imparting military instruction, or not, is not at all clear. That there was some uncertainty as to the efficacy of the proceedings, the training is only suspended, not abolished.

Now I happen to have served with the Australian Corps in France and happen to have talked to many of them on their problems of defense and I feel sure, from what they told me, that they have no illusions about the necessity for military training. The attitude of Australia toward national defense is illustrated by the fact that in the World War, notwithstanding that there was no draft or compulsory service, they turned out as many men voluntarily as any draft law could have produced.

### Emotional Appeals

Most of the arguments against military training may be characterized as tremendous emotional appeals in the interest of humanity, of world peace, of the abolition of war, and other most laudable motives, rather than any logical arguments indicating that these suspended projects would in fact be obtained by the abolition of military training. People who talk against military training should keep distinctly separate the two propositions—one, causes for war, and the other, agencies of war. Many of their arguments run to the effect that soldiers and navies make war; that they fight with guns and ships and that if we destroy arms and battleships and prevent men from acquiring skill in the use of weapons we thereby abolish war.

As long as a man has his hands, his teeth, and his feet left, he will fight whenever a desire to fight exists. We must not forget that wars are caused by commercial rivalry generally, or, as has been expressed, by hope of financial gain or fear of financial loss. In this country where Congress is the war-declaring body, how is it possible for an Army or military training enthusiast to embroil the country in war without its permission? I challenge any one to point out a single incident to show that our military organizations have ever embroiled us in war.

On the other hand, in their ultimate design they have always been peace-makers, for during my military service I have seen five American armies enter hostile country after a declaration of war or state of war, coming as conquerors and invaders, but leaving as friends whose departure was regretted. I recall in North China, in 1901, just after the Boxer Uprising, when it became noised about that the American Army was to withdraw, about 10,000 of the inhabitants of the district in Peking that we policed met—"en masse"—to request us to remain and continue running their city and presented a petition, signed by an equal number of names, to the Secretary of War asking for this concession. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this incident anywhere in the history of the world.

### Defensive Warfare

To talk about disarmament and refusing to train as a means of preventing war has a particular appeal to that group of our citizens whose families have suffered from the abuse of military power and military training under the dynastic systems of Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollerns. A careful perusal of the history of this country since the Declaration of Independence will show that the major part of our time has been spent either in major or minor warfare, none of which we started. But it is well to keep in mind that in the United States, under our Constitution, it is a civilian jury in the National Capitol, known as the Congress, and a civilian judge in the White House, known as the President, who decide the issue of war or peace, and it is merely the function of the Army and the Navy to preserve that peace even to the extent of fighting for it. It is a matter of cold historical

fact that the American war makers have been such peaceful men as James Madison, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and Woodrow Wilson, and that the great peace makers in this country have been George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, U. S. Grant, George Dewey, and John Pershing.

We cannot too forcibly drive home the fact that wars are not caused by instruments in the hands of men, whether they be spears or machine guns. Wars are born in the lusts and greed of the human heart, or in the dire need for food, shelter, and trade routes to still the clamor of hungry stomachs and dependent families.

It is right that every American should appreciate the gravity of war. But obviously only a distorted and inaccurate perspective of the problem of peace and war can result from the persistent glare of the red footlights on the war side of the curtain.

### Desire for War

Neither the horrors of war nor the abolishing of its agencies will prevent war so long as the desire for war and its causes exist. I have heard it predicted that if we paint the true picture of the battlefield we will cure the desire of men for war, since they will be so terrified by the spectacle that they will refuse to fight. A famous pacifist said about three months before the outbreak of the World War about this: "War has not become so terrible that men will no longer fight."

And when it comes to horror, I don't believe the modern battle has much on the battles of Alexander and Hannibal. For in those battles men stood up and chopped each other down, so that the air was filled with severed heads, hands, and other parts of the human body. And for fear that some might run away, it was the custom to chain the manes together fore and aft. When it came to withstanding the charge of elephants, the front lines were linked together and posts driven into the ground, to which they were tied, so that they would not "beat it" the minute the elephants appeared.

I would suggest that those who think they can prevent war by painting its horrors read the "Memoirs of Baron De Marbois" who writes from the soldier's viewpoint of the Wars of Napoleon. And yet for centuries we have kept right on having wars. You can't terrorize a brave man into not fighting if he feels he has a just cause. Clearly we must seek elsewhere for an antidote and we find ourselves right back at the starting point, eliminate the causes of war.

We will be foolish to ignore this, foolish to think that the people of any nation can be brought to so hate war that they will accept any evil in preference to it. We must realize that the sentiment against war which we are building—and which we should continue to build in every sane way—must be put to the practical duty of removing from the world the things that cause war, else in the end all our efforts are vain.

### Unorganized Militia

I wonder how many of my listeners are aware of the fact that under our statutes, passed way back in about 1792, they belong to the military forces of this country, if they are male, able bodied and between the ages of 18 and 45, whether they want to be or not. Those statutes define exactly who belongs to our military forces even though they be unorganized and the statutes impose upon the Government certain obligations in regard to furnishing equipment and giving training.

It therefore becomes the duty of all Federal agents to assist in carrying out this provision of law passed by your law makers and never yet repealed. Military training in schools and colleges is but one form of it.

And suppose in the ultimate outcome these boys do have to answer the call of their country in time of war, isn't it better that they know a little something about how to defend themselves?

Never should it be said that we have sent an American boy to battle without an even break with the enemy.

I remember talking with a British father who had lost his only son at Mons, and he said, "It is not so much the loss of my boy, although I loved him dearly, but it is the conscious feeling that I cannot avoid that my poor boy did not have a fighting chance."

So, my friends, I join with you in every honorable means that you can suggest to render war less probable if not abolish it entirely. But I am not going to admit that doing away with military training in our schools and colleges is the panacea and will

## General Butler to Retire

THE request of Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, USMC, Commanding Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., to be placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps was received in the Navy Department, Aug. 20. General Butler, in his request, asked that his retirement be effective as of Oct. 1, 1931, after more than 30 years' service in the Marine Corps.

Major General Butler was born in Pennsylvania on July 30, 1881. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps (for the war with Spain) May 20, 1898, and served with the Marine Battalion, North Atlantic Squadron, on board the USS New York, until February, 1899, when he was honorably discharged.

He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps April 8, 1899; was promoted to Captain July 23, 1900; Major May 13, 1908; Lieutenant Colonel Aug. 29, 1916; Colonel (Temporary) July 1, 1918; Brigadier General (Temporary) Oct. 7, 1918; Colonel (Permanent) March 9, 1919; Brigadier General (Permanent) June 4, 1920, and Major General Nov. 12, 1929.

Following his permanent appointment in the Marine Corps, General Butler was sent on foreign duty, and served with distinction in China, being appointed by brevet for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy near Tientsin, China, and advanced two numbers on the list of Captains for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Tientsin. He was wounded in that battle on July 13, 1900.

He returned to the United States in January, 1901, and served at various posts in the States and on several ships of the Navy and ashore in Porto Rico and the Isthmus of Panama.

In 1914 General Butler participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the engagements incident thereto. For distinguished conduct in battle, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

From Aug. 10, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916, General Butler served on detached duty in the Republic of Haiti, participating in the operations against hostile cacos in the northern part of that country. For conspicuous bravery during the attack on Ft. Riviere, Haiti, Nov. 17, 1915, he was awarded a second Medal of Honor. While on this duty he organized the Haitian Constabulary and was appointed Commandant of that organization by the President of Haiti, upon nomination of the President of the United States, Aug. 31, 1916.

He returned to the United States March 16, 1918, and served at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., until Sept. '12, when he was detached in command of the 13th Regiment of Marines for expeditionary service in France. He landed in France, Sept. 24, 1918, and with his organization was detached for service with the United States Army. On Oct. 5, 1918, he assumed command of Camp Pontzenen, Brest, France, in addition to his duties as Commanding Officer of the 13th Regiment, and for exceptionally meritorious services was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal, and the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, and the Order of the Black Star, with the grade of Commander, by the French Government.

General Butler returned to the United States Aug. 8, 1919, and was assigned to duty to command the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., in which capacity he served until Jan. 7, 1924, when he was granted leave of absence for one year to accept the post of Director of Safety of the City of Philadelphia. He remained on that duty until December, 1925. In February, 1926, he assumed command of the Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego, Calif.

From March, 1927, until January, 1929, General Butler commanded the Third Brigade of Marines on expeditionary duty in China and on his return to the United States was assigned to command the Marine Corps post at Quantico, Va.

accomplish it or even be a step in that direction. Meanwhile, I am sending my own son to a school where there is military training and he belongs to the ROTC, although he does not contemplate joining the Army. Never will he be able to throw it in my face, should he return from war crippled, blinded, or otherwise incapacitated, that I didn't train him and try to give him a fighting chance. Can you say as much?

## Pictures Parachute Drop

THE following is a description of a parachute drop during which Cpl. Garland E. Cain, Air Corps Technical School Detachment, photographed his own facial expressions. The event took place at Chanute Field, Mich., and the story appears as Corporal Cain told it to Capt. Samuel C. Skemp.

"Everybody asks how one feels when jumping from a plane high in the air. The man who does seldom can describe his sensations after his parachute has brought him down safely. The strain of the descent immediately is gone. The look of concern which he wore when 'bailing out' changes to a broad grin of satisfaction the instant contact is made with Mother Earth.

"It seemed worth while to try to take some pictures of myself in the act of making a parachute drop. If successful, the photos would be a permanent record of facial expressions on the way down.

"How to do it was the problem. The parachute drop itself would be easy. I had already made six. Another would be just one more. But how was one to get a camera compact and light enough to be carried, and capable of focusing sharply cut at arm's length? The answer was so easy as to be startling.

"A Brownie box camera taking vest-pocket size pictures would do. If by chance it became lost or broken, the cost would be just a dollar and a half. The only adaptations that were required were the soldering of an extension piece on the finger lever for easier snapping, and the riveting of a ring for a lanyard to lessen the risk of losing the camera. Two of these cameras were fitted up, one being marked with white chalk so that they could be distinguished.

"Permission was had to make a jump at Chanute Field on Aug. 3. At 2:30 the sky was cloudless, and the wind not over seven miles an hour at any altitude up to 4,500 feet. I took position on the right wing of the only Keystone bomber at the Air Corps Technical School, leaning back against the rear outer-bay strut. Tech. Sgt. Douglas M. Swisher, Second Lieutenant, Air-Res., flew the bomber up to 4,000 feet over the airfield. A camera-man in the rear cockpit snapped a picture showing me in the act of jumping clear of the broad aileron, and just starting to pull the rip-cord.

"It took about 800 feet before I was ready to begin taking pictures of myself. By that time the training chute had already filled with air and the first camera had been brought into position for the first snap-shot. There was plenty of time. The only difficulty was that the chute had to be turned so that the sun would not shine on the lens of the camera.

"There were eight shots in each camera. Snaps were taken from arm's length from as many different angles as possible, with the idea of getting the face in each picture. Some of the pictures were good, for others the camera was not pointed just right, and a few were badly fogged by the brilliant reflected light from the white silk of the chute above. As the ground came up to meet me, two shots were taken with the camera pointed down to show how the approaching earth looked.

"Letting the two cameras hang by their lanyards, I had both hands free to manage the chute for the landing. Neither camera was injured in the least in the final tumble.

"The surprising thing about these pictures was that all of them showed exactly the same expression—an easy confidence in the outcome."

## New P. & D. Officer, Ill. NG

FEDERAL recognition has been extended to Maj. Richard L. Swanson, as new United States Property and Disbursing Officer for Illinois. He succeeds Col. Richings J. Shand, who retired for age on Aug. 17. Colonel Shand was the original United States Property and Disbursing Officer for Illinois, serving in that position since Aug. 26, 1908.

Major Swanson resides in Springfield, Ill.

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## Named to Radio Post

**L**T. J. B. DOW, USN, has been appointed to represent the Navy Department on the Sectional Committee on Radio of the American Standards Association, to fill the vacancy created on that Committee by the resignation from the Navy of Lt. Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, USN.

Lieutenant Dow was born Jan. 2, 1897 at Bowling Green, Ohio, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio in 1916. Commissioned an ensign in 1919, he was ordered to duty in the USS Montana and subsequently served in the battleships New Mexico, Texas, and California.

In 1923 Lieutenant Dow was appointed aide on the staff, Commander Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, with additional duty as Division Radio Officer. In 1924, he was ordered to the postgraduate course in Radio Engineering at the Naval Academy and in 1925 continued that course at the Harvard University. After temporary duty at the Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C., Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., and the Office of Naval Communications, Navy Department, Lieutenant Dow was appointed Assistant Communication Officer on the staff of Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet and Fleet Radio Officer, and in 1928 he served as District Radio Material Officer and Assistant District Communication Superintendent, Cavite Naval District, Philippine Islands. Upon his return to the United States in 1929 Lieutenant Dow was ordered to duty in the Radio and Sound Division, Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department.

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## Finance Eligible List

**F**OLLOWING is a revised list of enlisted men of the Finance Department, who are eligible for promotion to the grades of master and technical sergeant, effective July 11, 1931:

### Promotion of Master Sergeant

1. Kenney, Robert R.
2. Imhoff, Walter
3. Connolly, John C.
4. Collyer, Claude C.
5. Moorhead, Fred
6. Ross, David
7. Koler, Stanley
8. Felknor, Homer S.
9. Elston, George
10. Bigham, Ernest L.
11. Pegues, Claude W.
12. Flagel, Frank F.
13. Stewart, John
14. Thomson, Elbert L.
15. Winn, Edward B.
16. Moore, William I.
17. Ritter, Hellmuth
18. Seely, Mitt
19. Bilisky, Samuel J.
20. Herrick, Wesley S.
21. Jones, Charles L.
22. Vanderbeke, Jerome A.
23. Snyder, Harry M.
24. Hill, Harrison J.
25. Smalling, William
26. Mullaly, Daniel L.
27. Graham, William A.
28. Gubsch, Charles
29. Mosher, Roy
30. Cayer, Wilfrid
31. Sachs, Adolph J.
32. Workinger, William C.
33. Shuck, Russell N.
34. Rodgers, Paul L.
35. Johnson, Mallie
36. Hoskins, Howard R.
37. Myers, Raymond H.
38. Engle, Byron E.
39. Tellejohn, Benjamin H.
40. Ludwig, Paul R.
41. Barnes, Kenneth C.
42. Wills, Robert S.
43. Murray, John J.
44. Johnson, William E.
45. Whittett, Willard A.
46. Downey, Arlie L.
47. Fuentes, Jose
48. Mulvey, Ray P.
49. Allen, James E.
50. Storey, Luther R.
51. Curry, Walter
52. Touns, Arthur L.
53. Stonefield, Carl W.
54. Blake, Clat G.

### Technical Sergeant

1. Johnson, James R.
2. Barber, Joe D.
3. Sheedy, Michael E.
4. Mahoney, Arthur W.
5. Taggart, Samuel J.
6. Lawrence, Paul H.
7. Banda, Julio C.
8. Brooks, Thomas J.
9. Fields, Raymond P.
10. Hale, Milton B.
11. Price, Carter O.
12. Westerman, Edward J.
13. Caronna, Charles
14. Allen, Marvin E.
15. Lewis, Royer K.
16. Lang, Walter P.
17. Hogan, Everett J.
18. Hansen, Victor L.
19. Nelson, Leif
20. Bello, Roman
21. McCarthy, Michael D.
22. McNow, Howard B.
23. Edelman, Maurice
24. Fraser, Harry C.
25. Kelley, Edwin A.
26. Friedenthal, Ralph F.
27. Neil, Aubrey R.
28. Forney, Donald M.
29. Kinsman, Arthur S.
30. Fix, Herman M.
31. Fix, Julius M.
32. Terrell, Homer
33. Cupp, Judson R.
34. Stroup, Robert F.
35. Chapman, George D.
36. Bartlett, Roy W.
37. Camp, Roy A.
38. Fuller, William C.
39. Jones, Ervin S.
40. Keating, Edmund J.
41. St. Clair, Raymond M.
42. Garrett, William R.
43. Moye, Leon B.
44. Noyes, Melville F.
45. Stewart, John E.
46. Gross, George E.
47. Brazier, Kelly L.
48. Moseley, Matthew P.
49. Kennedy, James H.
50. Cooper, James W.
51. Espenshade, Paul S.
52. Weiner, Sylvan
53. Viers, Madison B.
54. Pettersen, Herbert E.
55. Holt, Aubrey J.

## CMTC Rifle Team

San Antonio, Tex.—Thirteen outstanding students of this Summer's Citizens' Military Training Camps of the Eighth Corps Area, picked from among 3,000 youthful residents of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, will defend the rifle shooting renown of the Southwest against the best marksmen other regions of the United States can produce at the annual National Matches, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 13.

With the National CMTC rifle championship at stake, the youngsters of the Southwest will fire against teams of the other eight corps areas into which the United States is divided. The 8th Corps Area youths will also toe the firing line with the leading shots of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and police and civilian shooting clubs in competition for the President's Cup and other trophies of world-wide fame.

Arthur R. Bethancourt, 19, of Phoenix, Ariz., a graduate of the second-year course in Cavalry at Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz., was designated team captain.

The other members named were: John T. Ewing, Burton E. Genung, William Blenman and James L. Francis, all graduates of Camp Stephen D. Little; Earl M. Hancock, William P. Colvin, Haynes C. Burrus, Denver L. Gurley and Linden B. Stites, all graduates of Ft. Sill, Okla.; John A. Ward and Ballard E. Ward, graduates of Ft. Logan, Colo., and William E. Cope-land, a graduate of Camp Bullis, Tex.

## Limit on Armory Drills

**A**DJUTANTS GENERAL of the several States have been notified by the Militia Bureau, that the Secretary of War has directed the following limitations on the number of National Guard armory drills during the fiscal year 1932. (This represents no change over the previous year).

During the first and second quarters (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1931, inclusive) not to exceed 24 Federal pay drills.

During the third quarter (Jan. 1 to March 31, 1932, inclusive) not to exceed 12 Federal pay drills in addition to any part of the 24 drills not held in the first and second quarters.

During the fourth quarter (April 1 to June 30, 1932, inclusive) not to exceed 12 Federal pay drills in addition to any part of the 36 drills not held during the first, second and third quarters.

In no event will the number of drills for which payment is made from Federal funds exceed eight in any one month or 48 during the fiscal year for any organization of the National Guard.

## French Naval Air Defense

(Continued from Page 1215)

val aviation is the same as that of the Navy: the defense of maritime communications.

(The author then outlines his proposed aeronautical organization, working it into the present organization of the Naval General Staff, putting construction in with Naval Construction, with its own technical service. With regard to the personnel, he copies the American system and quotes the recommendations of the Morrow Board on this subject.)

### Department of National Defense

The partisans of the Air Ministry see in it a means of realizing a Department of National Defense. Without wishing completely to discuss the pros and cons of this idea, let us recall that it has not been adopted by any great Power, even those which have Air Ministries. In the United States, a proposal of this sort was rejected by Congress in 1922 and opposed by the Morrow Board in 1925. In England, the Imperial Defense Committee's opinion is contrary to the project. The principal reason against the establishment of such a department is evident: in time of war the organization of national defense is not limited to the Army or the Navy or the Air departments, but includes all government departments, Commerce, Labor, Interior, Agriculture, etc. The real department of the national defense is the Government itself.

## Financial Digest

**C**ONSIDERED as a day-to-day affair, the market seems pointed higher, according to information from E. A. Pierce and Co. Apparently there has been less stock for sale on strength than might have been anticipated, except perhaps in the case of the rails, where no real attempt to develop an advance in volume seems to be in progress.

The surface reason for relative strength in the oils is, of course, the drastic curtailment measures introduced by the Governor of Oklahoma and by the new Texas legislation.

There is in the oil stocks what might be called a "vacuum," which will allow for a moderate rise. They have been thoroughly deflated and large holders probably have no inclination to liquidate around present prices. From a trading standpoint the oils are attractive and it is likely that they can register further advances before encountering a large amount of selling of long stock.

Obviously, it is hoped that within a few weeks there will be in evidence signs of Fall business improvement definite enough to justify a stronger constructive sentiment toward the market, but in view of the fact that such evidence is still in the future and that the present market is without the backing of real news factors, the maintenance of a day-to-day attitude seems the best policy to pursue.

## National Guard Construction

**T**HE Chief of the Militia Bureau, Maj. Gen. William G. Everson, has approved the following contracts for construction at National Guard camps throughout the country from the regular annual appropriation for this purpose:

Camp Perry, Ohio — Re-roofing magazine, \$3,557.00.

Cherokee, Okla.—Construction of indoor pistol and machine-gun range, \$298.00.

Camp Beauregard, La.—Repairs to camp site, \$992.00.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Construction of Class B range, \$440.00.

Pontiac, Ill.—Construction target range, \$900.00.

Pine Camp, N. Y.—Repairs at camp site, \$400.00.

Bellefonte, Pa.—Construction target house, \$100.00.

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1224)

trip to points on the California coast, Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith will be at home at 3049 Union Street, San Diego.

Miss Honore Hamilton Frecheville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Frecheville of London, England, was married to Maj. Gordon J. R. Heron, Cav., USA, son of the late Fred Heron, of Phoenixville, Pa., at noon Aug. 20, at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bay Head, N. J.

The bride wore an egg-shell satin gown in the classical style, and the long veil was of tulle. Her bouquet was a sheaf of white Easter lilies. She was escorted by her mother, who wore a gown of pale green satin. Maj. George Foehler, USA, was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Summer home of the groom's sister, Mrs. F. Harold Tunnell, Lake Avenue, Bay Head. Major and Mrs. Heron left for a wedding trip through northern New York State and Canada. They will be at home after Sept. 10 at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

A brilliant service ceremony took place Aug. 15 in All Saints' Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., uniting in marriage Miss Eleanor Calvert King, daughter of Capt. Ernest J. King, USN, and Mrs. King, and Lt. Edward Blackburn Hempstead, USA, son of William Hempstead of Los Angeles.

Captain King, who is commanding officer of the USS Lexington, gave his daughter in marriage. Rev. F. Augustus Martyr officiated.

Miss Martha King served her sister as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence and Claire King.

William H. Hempstead of Seattle, brother of the groom, served as best man, and the ushers included Lt. O. W. van den Berg, USA, brother-in-law of the bride, and Ensigns R. S. Clark, R. A. Heinlein, and V. A. Fuestsch, of the USS Lexington.

Guests attended a reception at the Pacific Coast Club following the ceremony. The young couple sailed on the SS Pennsylvania for Panama, where Lieutenant Hempstead is stationed at Ft. Amador.

Mrs. Jessie Hartridge Turnbull, daughter of Clifford Wayne Hartridge, of New York City, and Maj. Louis W. Whaley, USMC, were married at 4:00 p. m., Aug. 15, in St. Marks' Episcopal Church, Jackson Heights, New York City, N. Y., by the Rev. Raymond L. Scofield, rector of the church. Due to a recent death in the groom's family the ceremony was informal.

The bride, who wore a dress of russet crepe silk with brown hat and carried yellow and tea roses, was given in marriage by her father. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. James N. MacBrien, of Ottawa, Canada. Mrs. MacBrien is the wife of Maj. Gen. James N. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Capt. Victor F. Blasdale, USMC, was best man for Major Whaley. 1st Lt. George D. Hamilton, USMC, and Mr. Richard A. Tompkins, of New York City, were the ushers. The wedding march, from "Lohengrin," was played by the organist for the ceremony. A large gathering of relatives of the bride and bridegroom and friends attended the wedding. A small reception followed at the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 5 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan.

The bride is the granddaughter of the late Leslie V. Russel, Supreme Court Justice and a former Attorney General of New York State. Major Whaley was formerly in command of the Marine Guard on the USS Wyoming. He is the son of William Whaley and a grandson of the late Col. William Whaley, both of Charleston, S. C. He entered the Marine Corps in 1917 after graduation from the Military College of South Carolina.

After a wedding trip Major Whaley and his bride will make their home at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., where Major Whaley will attend the Field Officers' Course at the Marine Corps Schools.

Among the anticipated affairs planned at Ft. Lewis, Wash., for early September, will be the smart military wedding, for which Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Moore have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Helen, to Lt. James F. Ammerman, USA, stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Sept. 2.

The wedding will be a brilliant Army event at the Officers' Club, with a

## Radio Control for Utah

THE battleship Utah is now being fitted for remote control by radio at the Norfolk Navy Yard, for use as a target vessel to test the Navy's latest development in bombs, guns and fire control.

The scheme for radio control of the Utah provides that selective signals will be sent out by a controlling ship using a special keying system and a regular radio transmitter. By means of a radio receiver and automatic receiving equipment on the Utah, these signals will be used to control the former battleship's course and speed. Provision will be made for steaming the radio controlled ship at varying rates of speed, for predetermined changes of course, for making smoke screens, etc., so that the Utah may be maneuvered in all respects like an enemy ship in battle, except for offensive operations.

Electric motors on the Utah, operated by signals sent out from the controlling ship, will open and close the throttle valves, regulate supply of oil to the boilers for smoke screens and move the rudder right or left as required by the change of course desired. After attaining a set course, a gyro pilot, or "metal mike," similar to the type used by modern merchant steamers, will keep the ship on its course.

The controlling apparatus for the Utah will be mounted in a destroyer. To maneuver the battleship, the destroyer will send out appropriate signals on special transmitting apparatus. These signals will be picked up by the apparatus on the target ship and will set in motion the machinery designed to accomplish the required operations.

During maneuvers, the officer of the controlling ship may remain in sight of the target to observe the effect of the bombs, or gunfire, or he may be informed by an observer in an airplane who will send information by radio.

The United States Navy has been interested in the possibilities of remote control by radio ever since the inception of the art. The Navy's first practical application of remote control was made to the old battleship Iowa which was equipped for radio control in 1920 and used as a target during Winter maneuvers of the United States Fleet off Panama in 1923. Lessons of great value were learned from operation of the Iowa in the matter of radio control as well as ship protection and stability.

The decision made after the Washington and London Naval Conferences to scrap certain vessels gave the Navy an opportunity to equip other ships for use as radio controlled targets. The destroyer Stoddert was equipped with radio control apparatus last year and is now in operation on the west coast, and a series of tests will be conducted by aircraft vessels dummy bombs and by surface vessels firing guns.

Present plans do not call for the destruction of the ex-Stoddert, and precautions will be taken to prevent serious damage to the target vessel and its equipment.

It is at present the intention of the Department to equip two more destroyers, the USS Kilty and USS Boggs, with radio-control similar to the Stoddert and conduct further tests with these ships.

## Army Construction

THE Secretary of War has approved the following construction:

Raritan Ordnance Depot, N. Y., \$10,760.65, for replacing the present aerial telephone system by an underground system.

large reception immediately following the vows. The bride-to-be has a wide acquaintance and her wedding will command very great interest at the fort and among civilian friends in Tacoma and Seattle. Her betrothal was formally announced a number of weeks ago at a very large and beautiful dinner given by her parents at the Country Club, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gunn, of Elberon, N. J., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Frances Katherine, to Lt. Andrew P. Foster, Jr., Inf., USA, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J. The wedding will take place Aug. 30, at the Rectory of St. Michael's Church, in West End, New Jersey.

Maj. James B. Hughes, USA, ret., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marian Steelman Hughes, and Lt. Paul C. H. Walz, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Walz. The marriage will take place next month.

## Tankers to Ft. Benning

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The War Department directive effecting the transfer of the Ft. George G. Meade Tank Units to stations throughout the Army was received by Brig. Gen. Campbell King, post commandant, on his arrival Monday from leave of absence. Co. F of the 2nd Tank Regiment, consisting of four officers and approximately 150 men, are involved in the transfer, coming to Ft. Benning from Ft. Meade.

As previously reported the commandant has approved the recommendation of the commanding officer of the 29th Infantry that the 2nd Battalion of the regiment be the unit to receive the motors from Ft. Eustis and the directive from the War Department provides that the movement be made sometime between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.

The commandant and the assistant commandant in charge of the Infantry School are eager for the opportunity for the experience to be gained by the assembling of the Tanks and the motorization experiment work at Ft. Benning. The War Department has pointed out the advantage of combining the efforts of these two branches of the Infantry at the home of the Infantry School, stressing the presence of the Infantry Board, the Department of Experiment and the fact that the development will be witnessed by the greatest number of officers who will not only be allowed to observe the development but will be encouraged to give their experience and suggestions for the betterment of the coordinated effort required for combat.

## 29th Infantry to March

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The 29th Infantry has been authorized to make another practice march as a fore-runner to the regiment's training program and the regimental commander has prescribed a 5-day hike which will take the regiment over the country adjoining the Ft. Benning Reservation during the week of Sept. 28-Oct. 3. Should the motors arrive from Ft. Eustis for the motorization of the 2nd Battalion in all probability the Commandant of the Infantry School will authorize the use of the motors as a rehearsal for future demonstrations when the various categories of students are here for the School Instruction.

Col. Duncan K. Major, Jr., commanding the 29th, requested the authority for the march as an opportunity for getting the regiment in full operating swing before the schedule of school demonstration. It will be in the nature of a "shakedown" hike and will afford a fine opportunity for the new officer personnel to get acquainted with one another and their commands. The march will not take the place of the annual extended practice march which may be held at the end of the school year.

## Personals

(Continued from Page 1224)

USA, Mrs. Van Duyn, and their daughters, Edna, Betty and Mary, have returned to their home in Louisville, Ky., from a two months' vacation spent at Towaco, N. J., Colonel Van Duyn's old home. Miss Edna Van Duyn will return to Newark, N. J., after spending two weeks with her parents in Louisville.

Col. Norris Stayton, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Stayton were visitors at the Jeffersonville QM Depot during the past week. Colonel Stayton, who was Executive Officer at the Depot during 1928-29, is now stationed in Washington, D. C., Office Assistant Secretary of War.

Miss Lucrezia Bori, star of the Ravinia and Metropolitan opera companies, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter S. Crosley on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at their home at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The other guests were Maj. Gen. Frank Perker, USA, and Mrs. Parker; Capt. Norman T. McLean, MC, USN, and Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. Mattie W. Porter.

The luncheon was followed by a horseback ride on the bridge path at Great Lakes.

Mrs. Hodges, widow of Capt. H. M. Hodges, USN, after passing two months in England, is now visiting Dieppe for a fortnight, after which she intends going to Paris and Lucerne before returning to her Villa Porto Felice on the Lake of Como.

## Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writer desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

## SHORE PATROL EXPENSES

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

WHY are naval officers assigned to shore patrol now obliged to pay their own expenses? This is a new rule, probably due to the economy mania, and is causing great dissatisfaction. Shore patrols are on duty ashore all day and most of the night. Formerly the government paid their legitimate expenses. Now they have to pay for their meals at a hotel out of their own pockets, while their mess bill aboard ship goes on just the same. Officers' pay is slim enough as it is, but when obliged to cover double living expenses it becomes entirely inadequate.

The duties of shore patrol are neither light nor pleasant. On duty sometimes 20 hours of the 24, they have to visit dance halls and dives looking for recreant sailors, and it is often 2 o'clock before they can get to bed, although they have to be up at 6:15. All business firms pay the expenses of their employees. Why should not the U. S. Government?

The Army and Navy Journal always has the interests of our Army and Navy at heart. If it will bring this matter to the attention of the authorities the injustice may be remedied, thereby contributing very materially to Navy morale.

A Navy Well-Wisher.

## Courses for Warrant Officers

ANNOUNCEMENT of courses of instruction in optics and diving for warrant officers is made by the Bureau of Navigation.

Two to four chief machinists or machinists are to be assigned to the long course in optical instruction at the Navy Yard, Washington, and a like number of chief gunners or gunners will be put through a course in diving instruction at the Washington yard.

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### Army Training Directive

(Continued from First Page)

be afforded frequent opportunities to exercise the command of units appropriate to the next higher grade.

#### Regular Army

Mobile Regular Army units will hold field exercises annually. As far as funds permit, troops in each Corps Area will be concentrated for these exercises and for combined training. Concentration will be effected by marching or by combination of marching and trucking. Where limitations of funds and distances involve preclude the concentration of all troops of a corps area in one locality, two or more concentration areas may be utilized.

In the training of ground units to combat aircraft, offensive measures will be stressed. Weapons issued for this purpose will be used regularly and the necessary personnel thoroughly trained to handle them both tactically and technically.

Situations involving the actual offensive use of smoke and non-toxic agents and defensive measures against an enemy using all varieties of chemical agents will be frequently injected into tactical exercises and maneuvers. Troops will be habituated to marching, patrolling, operating communications and weapons with the gas mask adjusted.

For all units armed with the rifle, special attention will be given to thorough instruction in designation of distant and indistinct targets and to the development of ability to place effective fire upon them. Corps Area and Department Commanders will test Infantry and Cavalry units for proficiency in musketry. In conducting combat firing and musketry, small units must use maneuver and the terrain to assist in the development of their fire.

Air observation of fire will be included in the training of all Field Artillery battalions. In case of shortage of ammunition, bursts will be represented by smoke puffs. Particular attention will be paid to the training of radio personnel. All units will be trained in firing, actual or simulated, at fast moving targets. In all field exercises, intimate liaison with the Infantry will be provided for, whether the latter be actually present or assumed.

Air Corps units will place special emphasis on training in aerial gunnery, bombing and tactical combat firing. Every opportunity will be utilized to train Air officers with ground arms and officers of ground arms with Air Corps units.

In favorable weather, mobile Regular Army troops (Air Corps units excepted), will spend at least one night each month in camp within reasonable marching distance of their stations.

During the training year, all mobile organizations of the Regular Army (except Air Corps units) will make at least one practice march of not less than two weeks' duration of a minimum distance of 100 miles. During the training year Air Corps mobile tactical units will establish themselves prepared to operate from an airdrome a minimum distance of 100 miles from their home stations, remaining away for this purpose not less than three nights. For transportation they will use such air transportation and ground vehicles as may be available. Whenever practicable this training will be in cooperation with other arms. Troops on duty at Special Service Schools will be exempt from the requirements of this paragraph where, in the judgment of the chiefs of arms and services concerned, they will interfere with schools and Summer training duties.

Field training for Coast Artillery troops of active harbor defenses will include the manning of installations to which assigned for a continuous "war period," lasting not less than one week. This period should be coincident with the unit target practice or with joint exercises with the Navy.

Although Regular Army units will be available for actual command and tactical training of Organized Reserve units in association with them for only limited periods during the year, reserve units and individual reserve officers will be given every assistance at all times consistent with non-interference with the current training program of Regular Army units.

Tactical inspections will be regarded as a test of the training of the unit rather than a test of the proper tactical decision of the commander.

#### National Guard

National Guard training will be conducted in accordance with directives and instructions issued by the Militia Bureau in conformity with the prin-

### Tells of Montauk Visit

REPRESENTATIVE FRED A. BRITTEN, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, at the request of newspaper men, gave out the following statement regarding the visit of the Scouting Force to Montauk, L. I., last week:

Mr. Britten's statement follows:

"Who brought the scouting force to Montauk, and what was its purpose in coming there?"

"In December of 1930, after the American Motor Boat Association had announced that the twenty-eighth annual motor boat classic was to be raced at Lake Montauk on Aug. 15, I called upon Secretary Adams and Chief of Operations Admiral Pratt to suggest that Ft. Pond Bay, L. I., be included in the fleet's schedule of Summer operations in the triangular area bounded by Newport, New London and Montauk. This area has long been the subject of many serious war problems by both the Army and the Navy war colleges. Block Island, between Montauk and Newport, provides a natural Heligoland for the protection of Long Island Sound and an offensive position against any force attacking New York City from the north or from the east.

"It was later determined by the Navy Department without the slightest political pressure or suggestion from me or any one else that the fleet's itinerary at Newport from June 9 to Sept. 8 should include the week of Aug. 10 at Montauk. This was done because Ft. Pond Bay is one of the best harbors on the Atlantic Coast; has fine depths of water from the shore line; has a fine anchorage bottom of sand and gravel; has no sand bars, shoals, or shallow depths; has admission to an open roadstead more than two miles wide which leads directly to the ocean in less than ten minutes' travel time by ship, with water ranging from 52 to 80 feet deep.

"You ask what did the fleet accomplish at Montauk?"

"It carried on its usual work preparatory to torpedo and gun practices in this area; it became thoroughly familiar with harbor facilities under pressure of the entire scouting force; it conducted the most complete athletic tournament for officers and men ever before attempted by the Navy; Navy whaleboat races were scheduled between Gold Cup motor boat races, thus affording officers and men their first opportunity to see and participate in this great event. The fleet's anchor-

ciples contained herein.

Corps Area Commanders are charged with the supervision of National Guard training. They will examine the training programs of National Guard organizations and approve only such of them as conform to approved training policies as indicated in the Militia Bureau training directive. They will keep themselves fully informed as to progress of training through instructor personnel detailed for duty with the National Guard and through the medium of the regular armory and field inspections.

Special emphasis will be placed upon basic training and upon command and staff training both in the armory and the field.

Increased proficiency in the use of weapons, especially auxiliary weapons, and the successful completion of more of the prescribed qualification courses in target practice must be attained.

#### Organized Reserves

Programs for the training of reserve units will be drawn in strict accordance with their mission as defined in paragraph 33, T. R. 10-5 and in paragraph 60 b, A. R. 140-5. Programs for each unit will be suited to the state of the training of its officers as determined by its commander and Regular Army instructor.

The instruction of individual officers will be directed toward preparing them to meet the minimum professional qualifications demanded by the War Department which are contained in A. R. 140-21 to A. R. 140-39, inclusive.

During the field training of Regular Army units, as many Reserve officers and units will be attached to them as funds and circumstances permit.

During the field training of National Guard units the procedure of attaching Reserve lieutenants to them as directed by A. G. 353, Misc. Div. (C), June 6, 1930, will be carried out to the fullest extent.

The number of Reserve units superimposed at any one time upon Regular Army units for training will be limited strictly to that which can be thoroughly trained with the personnel and equipment available in the Regular Army unit concerned.

### Ship Standing

STANDING of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in Engineering:

**Light Cruiser Class for Month of July**

(1) Omaha, (2) Rochester, (3) Milwaukee, (4) Memphis, (5) Houston, (6) Trenton, (7) Cincinnati, (8) Augusta, (9) Richmond, (10) Raleigh.

**Battleship Class for Month of July**

(1) West Virginia, (2) Nevada, (3) Maryland, (4) Idaho, (5) Tennessee, (6) California, (7) Colorado, (8) Oklahoma, (9) New York, (10) Texas.

**Transport Class for Month of June And for Year**

(1) Sirius, (2) Chaumont, (3) Cuyama, (4) Nitro, (5) Henderson, (6) Kittery, (7) Neches, (8) Gold Star, (9) Brazos, (10) Ramapo.

**Submarine Class Standing for Year 1930-1931**

(1) S-16, (2) S-29, (3) S-13, (4) S-42, (5) R-4, (6) S-26, (7) S-15, (8) R-13, (9) Barracuda, (10) S-47.

age was so close to shore that many thousands of Long Island's 4,000,000 people took advantage of the opportunity to go aboard our first line cruisers and destroyers. Fine sandy beaches were established where mass bathing could be enjoyed by thousands of men from the fleet without outside interference.

"The Gold Cup, whaleboat and swimming races were scheduled in Lake Montauk which is undoubtedly one of the best practical land-locked, salt-water harbors in the world.

"The Navy Department knew of Montauk's recreational facilities; in fact, it was selected by the War Department in 1898 as a point for concentration of troops returning from Cuba. Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of the Army, referred particularly to the healthful climate out there, the facilities for encamping and maneuvering a large command and the advantages of approachment by steamers. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Col. Theodore Roosevelt were subsequently visited at Montauk by President McKinley and War Secretary Alger.

"The USS Constitution will anchor in Montauk Harbor Aug. 20 to 24. Old Ironsides is on an educational tour of the Atlantic Coast and will put in at 18 other harbors."

### 10th Cav., 34th Inf. to Move

(Continued from First Page)

and Donald A. Robinson.

Majors James G. Monihan and William H. W. Youngs.

Captains Vance W. Batchelor, Howard A. Boone, Richard W. Carter, Lawrence G. Forsythe, Fred W. Koester, Wilford R. Mobley, and Hal M. Rose.

First Lieutenants Daniel P. Buckland, Walter Burnside, Arthur K. Hammond, Harrison H. D. Heiberg, Clark L. Ruffner, Albert S. J. Stovall, Jr., Frank T. Turner and Gustavus W. West.

Second Lieutenants Philip H. Bethune, Harold M. Forde, John G. Merrick, Chandler P. Robbins, Jr., John L. Ryan, Jr., George R. Sutherland, and Grant A. Williams.

#### Officers of Detachments

It will be noted that the officers now assigned to the service detachments at the various posts will take over command of the 10th Cavalry units upon arrival. The present officers on duty with these detachments are as follows:

Service Detachment, Ft. Myer, Va.—Capt. C. D. Garrison and 1st Lt. G. B. Rogers.

General Service School Detachment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.—Maj. J. F. Richmond, Capt. C. E. Davis, Capt. P. Ferbig and Capt. M. E. Jones.

Cavalry Detachment, United States Military Academy, West Point—Maj. F. W. Boye, Capt. W. H. W. Reinburg, Capt. F. L. Carr, 1st Lt. S. P. Walker, Jr., and 1st Lt. S. K. Ladue.

The 10th Cavalry was organized in 1866 under an act of Congress, July 28 of that year, which authorized both the 9th and 10th Cavalry, both of which are colored outfits. The 10th has a splendid military record, possessing the following battle honors: Indian Wars, Comanches, Texas, 1880, New Mexico, 1880, and Apaches; Spanish American War, Santiago, and the Philippine Insurrection.

Ft. Huachuca, which the 10th is leaving, is a comparatively old Army post. It is about 22 miles from Tombstone, Ariz., 12 miles from Naco, on the border, and 43 miles from Bisbee. Troops other than the 10th Cavalry now stationed there include: 3rd Battalion, 25th Infantry; 7th Pack Train; Detachment, 7th Signal Service Co.; Station Hospital, and Detachments, Finance Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps and Indian Scouts.

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Paragraph from a Captain's letter of March 9, 1931

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